



Chap. to Miss

Christian Belknap

Book February the 182

Book of

1821

Christian Belknap

of the

of the



H. E. BARKER
Lincolniana
1714 WESTMORELAND BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOK.

"In his first schools Abraham used only the spelling book. It was the custom in that day for a pupil to spell the book through several times before he began to read. He knew how to spell "incomprehensibility," a "word of eight syllables, accented on the sixth" long before he could read that interesting statement that "Ann can spin flax." At first he used Dilworth's Speller, then Webster's Old Blueback. After long and faithful use of the speller, he learned to use the reader, which he believed to have been the best text-book ever supplied to an American boy. ***** The whole of his schooling, as he has informed us, was less than a year."

H. E. Barker

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Ich bin das gute Jugend
Du sollst das gute annehmen
Das haben die tolle das man
Das große Jugend gettes
nicht unüßlich flüßene
Du sollst das Jugend
Jugend Du sollst das man
haben und Jugend nicht
sich auf das das das
gute und die Jugend
auf gutem Wege
Ich bin

Guten Tag
und tut das man

Das

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, written in cursive script. The text is partially obscured by a large, irregular water stain in the center of the page. The visible characters appear to include 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Wird ein mal mit

1111



Forms of Prayer for the Use of Schools.

In the Morning.

ALMIGHTY God, the fountain of all wisdom, we humbly beseech thee to pour into our hearts, as into their proper channels, the pure waters of learning. And because thou hast made no man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our studies, that increasing every day in pretty and good literature; we may at length become not only useful to ourselves; but ornamental also; both to the state we live in, and to the true holy Catholic church. More especially we pray thee, to give us all grace to grow wise unto the eternal salvation of our immortal souls: And this we beg for Jesus Christ his sake: in whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee, saying,

OUR Father, which art in heaven; hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation: but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

THE grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

In the Evening.

Almighty God, and most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee to forgive all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it. What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in our duty, both towards thee, and towards men: And give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight. Whatsoever good instructions have been given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered and duly improved: and whatsoever good desires thou hast put in our hearts, grant that by the assistance of thy grace they may be brought to good effect; that thy name may have the honour, and ourselves may have comfort at the day of accounts, through Jesus Christ our Saviour: In whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

Grace before Meat.

SANCTIFY, we beseech thee, O Lord, these creatures to our use, and ourselves to thy service; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

GOD's holy name be blessed and praised for this present refreshment; and for all his mercies bestowed from time to time upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*



Thomas Bulworth
of the City of London

A
NEW GUIDE
TO THE
ENGLISH TONGUE:
CONTAINING,

- I. Words both *common* and *proper*, from *one* to *six* syllables: the several sorts of *monosyllables*, in the *common* words, being distinguished by *tables*, into words of *two*, *three*, and *four* letters, &c. with six short lessons at the end of each table, not exceeding the order of syllables in the foregoing tables. The several sorts of *polysyllables*, also being ranged in proper tables, have their syllables divided, and directions placed at the head of each table for the *accent*, to prevent false *pronunciation*; together with the like number of lessons of the foregoing tables, placed at the end of each table, as far as to words of *four* syllables.
- II. A large and useful Table of Words, that are the same in *sound*, but different in *spelling* and *signification*.
- III. A short but comprehensive English *grammar*.
- IV. An useful Collection of Sentences, in *prose* and *verse*; *divine*, *moral*, and *historical*: together with *Select Fables*.

To the whole is prefixed,
FORMS of PRAYER, for the use of SCHOOLS.

By THOMAS DILWORTH,
Author of the Schoolmaster's Assistant; Young Book-keeper's Assistant, &c. and Schoolmaster in Wapping.

A NEW AMERICAN EDITION; with many
ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and sold by JOHN M'ULLOCH, N^o 1.
North Third-street. — 1796.

To the Public.

IN this new edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book, several important alterations and additions have been made :

1. The words of one syllable are arranged in columns ; whereby the jingle of words, often disagreeable both to master and scholar, may be prevented. 2. The syllables are divided so as to be more conformable to the present pronunciation, and the standard of Sheridan's Dictionary. 3. In the tables of proper names many of those formerly inserted, which hardly ever occur in reading, are omitted ; and American names inserted in their stead. 4. The table of numerals is enlarged, so as to extend from 1 to 100, in figures, numerals, and words : and a table of difficult words, both as to their spelling and pronunciation, is inserted, from Sheridan's Dictionary. 5. Dilworth's Grammar being now generally out of use, a new one is put in its place. This Grammar has been taught in this city, and received the approbation of good judges, as a plain and easy system for beginners.

These additions and alterations, it is hoped, will facilitate the progress of the learner in the knowledge of the English language ; and render this edition of Dilworth superior to any hitherto published.

J. M' CULLOCH.

PHILADELPHIA, }
Oct. 1st, 1794. }

mg 19347

The third Edition on this improved Plan.
March 1st, 1796.

A New Guide to the English Tongue.

PART I.

Roman small Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z.

Roman Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Italic small Letters.

*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r
s t u v w x y z.*

Italic Capitls.

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X
Y Z.*

Roman double Letters.

æ fi ff fl ffi fl ft si ss sl ssi sk sh sb.

Italic double Letters.

æ fi ff fl ffi fl ft si ss sl ssi sb sb sk.

Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah			oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	
aw	ew		ow	
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ay	ey		oy	
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	dra	dre	dri	dro	dru
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	dwa	dwe	dwi		
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	fra	fre	fri	fro	fru
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	gla	gle	gli	glo	glu

gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	fma	fme	fmi	fmo	fmu
kna	kne	kni	kno	kru	fna	fne	fni	fno	fnu
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	spa	spe	spi	sno	spu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	fwu
qua	que	qui	quo		tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fca	fce	fci	fco	fcu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	twa	twe	twi	two	twu
fka	fke	fki	fko	fku	wha	we	whi	who	
fka	fle	fli	flo	flu	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru

Of MONOSYLLABLES.

T A B L E I.

Words of two Letters, viz. One Vowel and one Consonant.

Am	an	as	at	ax	ay	if	in	is	it
do	to	by	fy	ly	my	py	ty	of	oh
on	or	ox	up	us	be	he	me	we	ye
go	ho	lo	no	so	wo	(do	to).		

T A B L E II.

Words of three Letters, viz. One Vowel and two Consonants.

Dab nak to GOD.

LESSON II.

To God do I cry all the day.
 Who is God, but our God?
 All men go out of the way of thy law.
 In God do I put my joy, O let me not sin.

LESSON III.

Pay to God his due.
 Go not in the way of bad men.
 No man can see God.
 Our God is the God of all men.

rug	tug	dam	ham	ram	gem				
hem	dim	him	rim	gum	mum				
rum	fum	can	fan	man	pan				
(wan)	ben	den	fen	hen	men				
pen	ten	din	fin	gin	him				
kin	pin	fin	tin	wia					
con	(son	ten	won)	bun	fun				
gun	nun	pun	run	fun	tun				
two	cap	gap	lap	map	rap				
tap	dip	hip	lip	nip	rip				
sp	tip	fop	hop	mop	fop				
top	cup	fup	bar	far	jar				
mar	tar	(war)	her	fir					
for	has	(was)	his	bat	cat				
fat	hat	mat	rat	bet	get				
jet	let	met	net	fet	wet				
yét	bit	fit	hit	nit	pit				
wit	dot	got	hot	jot	lot				
not	pot	rot	tot	but	cut				
gut	hut	nut	pot	rut	tut				
lax	ve	vi	ve	aw	ew	vex	fix		
wa	wé	wi	wo	wu	ax	ex	ix	ox ^u	
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	ay	ey	oy		
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	az	ez	iz	oz	uz

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	dra	dre	dri	dro	dru
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	dwa	dwe	dwi		
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	fra	fre	fri	fro	fru
era	cre	cri	cro	cru	gla	gle	gli	glo	glu

T A B L E III.

Words of three Letters, viz. One Consonant and two Vowels, or a Diphthong.

Pea	fea	tea	yea	bee	fee	fee
die	fie	lie	doe	foe	roe	toe
due	rue	fue	awe	daw	jaw	law
maw	paw	raw	faw	dew	few	hew
mew	new	pew	(few)	bow	low	mow
row	low	tow	cow	how	mow	now
low	vow	coo	too	woo	bay	day
gay	hay	jay	lay	may	nay	pay
ray	say	way	key	eye	boy	coy
joy	toy	ace	age	ape	are	aid
aim	ear	eat	ice	oak	oil	oar
oat	one	our	out	owl	own	you

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding three Letters.

L E S S O N I.

No man may put off the law of God.
 The way of God is no ill way.
 My joy is in God all the day.
 A bad man is a foe to God.

L E S S O N II.

To God do I cry all the day.
 Who is God, but our God?
 All men go out of the way of thy law.
 In God do I put my joy, O let me not sin.

L E S S O N III.

Pay to God his due.
 Go not in the way of bad men.
 No man can see God.
 Our God is the God of all men.

LESSON IV.

Who can say he hath no sin?

The way of man is ill, but not the way of God.

My son, go not in the way of bad men.

No man can do as God can do.

LESSON V.

Let me not go out of thy way, O God.

O see not my sin, and let me not go to the pit.

Try me, O God, and let me not go out of the way of thy law.

LESSON VI.

The way of man is not as the way of God.

The law of God is joy to me.

My son, if you do ill, you cannot go to God.

Do as you are bid: but if you are bid do no ill.

TABLE IV.

Words of four Letters, viz. a Vowel placed between the two former Consonants.

Rich	much	such	back	jack	lack
pack	fack	tack	deck	neck	pock
kick	lick	nick	pick	fick	dock
lock	mock	rock	fock	buck	duck
luck	fuck	tuck	fact	buff	cuff
huff	muff	puff	haft	left	gift
lift	fift	rift	soft	high	nigh
figh	held	mild	wild	(gild)	cold
fold	fold	told	(gold)	calf	half
self	wolf	gulf	balk	talk	walk
milk	filk	folk	yolk	bulk	hulk
call	fall	gall	hall	tall	wall
bell	fell	sell	tell	well	bill
fill	hill	kill	mill	pill	till

will	boll	poll	roll	toll	bull
full	pull	(dull)	gull	hull	balme
calm	palm	alms	help	yelp	gulp
pulp	halt	malt	salt	belt	felt
melt	pelt	gilt	hilt	jilt	wilt
colt	jolt	holt	pelt	lamb	limb
comb	(bomb)	tomb	womb	dumb	hymn
camp	damp	lamp	ramp	vamp	hemp
pomp	bump	jump	lump	pump	band
hand	land	fand	(wand)	bend	fend
lend	mend	rend	fend	tend	bind
find	mind	rind	wind	bond	fond
pond	bang	gang	hang	king	ring
ring	wing	long	fong	bang	dung
band	lank	rank	link	pink	fink
wink	monk	cant	pant	rant	(want)
bent	dent	lent	rent	sent	tent
vent	went	dint	hint	lint	rint
(pint)	hunt	runt	garb	herb	verb
curb	card	yard	(hard)	ward)	herd
bird	gird	cord	lord	ford	(word)
curd	turf	hurt	hunt	bark	dark
lark	mark	park	jerk	fork	pork
(work)	lurk	turk	girl	curl	hurl
purl	farm	harm	(warm)	term	firm
form	(worm)	barn	yarn	(warn)	dern
fern	hern	yern	born	corn	horn
morn	born	torn	worn	burn	turn
carp	harp	(warp)	cart	dart	kar
part	tart	(wart)	dirt	girt	fort

port	fort	(wor)	hurt	cash	dash
gash	hash	lash	mash	rash	fash
wash	dish	fish	bush	push	gush
hush	rush	tusk	cask	mask	task
desk	risk	busk	dusk	husk	musk
gasp	hasp	rasp	wasp	lisp	wife

lass	pass	less	mess	hiss	kiss
miff	moft	toft	caft	faft	laft
paft	vaft	(haft)	(waft)	beft	jeft
neft	reft	veft	weft	yeft	fift
lift	mift	coft	loft	toft	doft
hoft	moft	poft	roft	duft	luft
muft	ruft	bath	lath	path	(hath)
pith	with	both	doth	loth	moth.

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding four Letters.

LESSON I.

H O L D in the Lord, and mind his word.

My fon, hold fast the law of the Lord.

My fon, mind not thine own way, but the way of God.

Do not tell a lie, and let not thy hand do hurt.

LESSON II.

Let all men mind the will of the Lord.

Let no man hurt you, if you can help it.

Do as well as you can; and do no ill.

The Lord is my rock.

LESSON III.

Who is God but the Lord? and who is on high but our God?

I will call on the Lord all the day long.

To the Lord will I lift up my self.

O cast me not out with bad men.

LESSON IV.

God is kind to me, and doth help me.

Mark the man that doth well, and do so too.

Let thy eye be on me, O Lord my God.

Help such men as want help; and do not sin.

LESSON V.

Hurt no man; and let no man hurt you.

Let thy sins past put thee in mind to mend.

Send aid to help me, O Lord my God.

Use not thy self to tell a lie.

LESSON VI.

My son, walk not in the way of bad men. But walk in the way of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy mind, for he is thy rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me: To him will I go for help.

TABLE V.

Words of four Letters, viz. a Vowel placed between the two latter Consonants.

blab	crab	drab	scab	stab	(fwab)
crib	drib	glib	knob	chub	club
trub	grub	snub	brad	clad	glad
thad	bred	bled	flee	shed	sped
clod	plod	shed	trod	stud	brag
drag	flag	shag	snag	stag	fwag
vrag	grig	swig	trig	twig	clog
log	frog	prog	drug	plug	slug
nug	dram	sham	them	brim	hole
kim	swim	trim	whim	fr	dame
rum	drum	scum	bram	fame	tame
han	(swan)	then	ame	fame	tame

grin	shin	skin	spin	thin	twin
shun	stun	chap	flap	snup	trap
wrap	(fwrap)	step	chip	cip	ship
skip	flip	trip	chop	crop	fnap
drop	prop	shop	stop	scar	shun
star	blur	spur	this	thus	shin
brat	chat	gnat	plat	that	chap
(what)	fret	whet	slit	spit	skin
blot	knot	trot	shot	spot	thin
glut	shut	slut	flax	flux	twin

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding four Letters.

LESSON I.

THE eye of God is on them that do ill.

Go not from me, O God, my God.

The Lord will help them that cry to him.

My son, if thy way is bad, see that thou mend it.

LESSON II.

When just men do well, then ill men fall.

I will mind my way that I may not sin.

He that doth go with ill men, will fall.

Do that is just; and let not ill will be in thy mind.

LESSON III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hurt by them.

My son, walk not with them that are bad, lest you be so too; but walk in the law of the Lord.

God will help you.

But our God is in the Lord, and lend an ear to his voice.

LESSON IV.

I will call on the Lord, and fast the law of the Lord.

To the Lord will I obey, not my own will, but the will of the Lord.

O cast me not out with bad men.

My son, mind the law of God, and you will do well.

My son, call on the Lord, and he will help you.

LESSON V.

Go from that man that will hurt you: and hurt no man thyself.

All men go out of the way, and do not mind God.

God doth see us in all that we do.

I will sing of the Lord, all the day long.

LESSON VI.

With my lips do I tell of the law of God; and I will talk of his word.

I will run the way of thy law; O help me in it.

I am glad that the Lord doth lend an ear to me:

For this will I call on him, and pay my vow.

TABLE VI.

Words of four Letters, viz. Two Consonants and two Vowels; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.

Babe	robe	face	lace	mace	race
dice	lice	mice	nice	rice	vice
fade	jade	made	wade	hide	ride
fide	tide	wide	rude	safe	life
wife	cage	page	rage	fage	huge
bake	cake	make	rake	fake	take
like	pike	joke	poke	yoke	duke
puke	gale	pale	fale	vale	file
mile	pile	tile	vile	wile	hole
mole	pole	mule	rule	came	dame
fame	game	lame	name	fame	tame

lime	time	come	some	(home)	fume
bane	lane	mane	pane	dine	fine
kine	line	mine	nine	vine	wine
done	gone	none	bone	home	tone
tune	cape	rape	tape	gape	pipe
ripe	wipe	type	cope	hope	mope
pope	rope	fope	care	dare	fare
hare	mare	pare	here	mere	(were)
dire	fire	hire	mire	fire	tire
wire	core	gore	more	pore	fore
tore	wore	cure	pure	fure	base
case	rife	(rise	wife)	dose	nose
hose	lose	pose	rose	use	(use
muse)	else	bate	date	fate	gate
hate	late	mate	pate	rate	bite
kite	mite	rite	dote	mote	note
vote	lute	mute	cave	have	pave
rave	fave	wave	dive	five	hive
(give	live	five)	rove	(dove	love
move)	gaze	maze	fize		

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding four Letters.

LESSON I.

G O D doth mind all that we say and do.

This life is not long; but the life to come has no end.

We must love them that do not love us, as well as them that love us.

We must pray for them that hate us.

LESSON II.

We must do to all men as we like to be done to. The Lord he is God; it is he that hath made us. He must live well that will die well. He doth live ill that doth not mend.

LESSON III.

A bad life will make a bad end.

We must let the time past put us in mind of the ill we have done.

In the time to come we must do ill no more.

Be kind to all men, and hurt not thyself.

LESSON IV.

Woe be to me, if I live not well.

We can hide no work from God; for the Lord he is God, and he is Lord of all.

Mind what is best; do all that is just; and love all whom you have to do with.

LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him.

One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

None is like to God; and we are all in his hand.

The Lord is my King; he is Lord of all: And by the word of the Lord all was made.

LESSON VI.

God is the most high God: he sets up men, and he doth help them that are just.

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The time will come when all men must be put in the dust.

TABLE VII.

Words of Four Letters, viz. Two Consonants and a Diphthong.

Laid	maid	paid	fail	jail	nail
rail	sail	tail	maim	fain	gain
main	pain	rain	stain	vain	hair
pair	bait	wait	void	soil	toil
coin	join	daub	thou	lord	foul
foul	pour	four	(your)	gout	rout
flee	free	knee	thee	tree	deed

feed	heed	need	feed	weed	beef
leek	mEEK	feek	week	feel	heel
reel	feem	been	keen	feen	deep
keep	peep	weep	deer	jeer	leer
peer	feet	meet	good	hood	wood
hoof	roof	book	cook	hook	look
took	rook	cool	fool	pool	tool
wool	doom	room	moon	noon	foon
coop	hoop	loop	foop	(door)	poot
(foot	foot)	boot	hoot	root	flea
plea	ease	dead	head	lead	read
deaf	leaf	leak	reak	weak	deal
heal	meal	feal	beam	seam	team
lean	mean	wean	heap	leap	reap
bear	tear	wear	(dear	fear	hear
near	year)	heat	meat	feat	load
road	toad	loaf	foak	coal	goal
foal	foam	roam	roar	boat	coat
goat	moat	oath	coax	chaw	draw
flaw	gnaw	spaw	thaw	flaw	fawn
lawn	pawn	brew	knew	flew	stew
shew	lewd	blow	crow	flow	glow
grow	know	flow	fnow	stow	(plow
brow)	bowl	fowl	howl	down	grown
town	bray	clay	dray	fray	gray
play	pray	flay	stay	faw	grey
they	whey	lieu	view	floe	(woe)
clue	glue	true			

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

WHEN we go out, and when we come in, we are not out of the eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure mind, he will hear us and help us: But if our mind be not pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the day long God doth mind what we do with our time.

LESSON II.

The word of God is true; it is gone from his lips, and will come to pass.

He that took on him the form of man to save us, is God, and came down from God.

This is he, who when he came, did shew us the way of life, that we may work the work of God.

LESSON III.

All my joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his ways.

The Lord is nigh to them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to God, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

LESSON IV.

The ways of God are not like the ways of man.

The Lord God is God of gods, and Lord of all.

Just and true are thy ways, O Lord God: Thy word is true.

I am the Lord; I AM that I AM; this is my name.

LESSON V.

The Word was with God, and the Word was God.

None but God can tell what is to come.

I must not do an ill act. If I have done it once, I must do so no more.

No man can say he hath seen God; for none hath seen him, and none can see him.

LESSON VI.

He that doth love God, will keep his laws.

All ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live.

Keep me, O God, for my hope is in thee.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

T A B L E VIII.

Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. One Vowel and the rest Consonants.

Throb	serub	shrub	shred	thred	sprig
scrap	strap	scrip	strip	sprat	split
sprit	strut	black	clack	brack	crack
nack	slack	smack	snack	stack	track
check	speck	brick	chick	stick	thick
trick	block	clock	crock	flock	frock
knock	shock	smock	flock	chuck	cluck
pluck	truck	struck	traff	strick	didst
midst	chaff	staff	cliff	skiff	stiff
whiff	scoff	bluff	gruff	snuff	stuff
craft	graft	shaft	cleft	theft	drift
shift	swift	thrift	flight	light	might
night	fight	right	bright	fright	flight
child	scold	chalk	stalk	shall	small
stall	scrall	dwell	shell	smell	spell
swell	chill	shill	spill	still	shrill
psalm	whelm	whelp	shalt	smelt	spe't
spilt	stilt	plumb	thumb	cramp	stamp
shrimp	plump	stump	thump	trump	nymph
brand	grand	stand	strand	blend	spend

blind	grind	bring	fling	sting	swing
thing	spring	string	thong	strong	throng
wrong	tongs	lungs	blank	flank	frank
plank	prank	shank	thank	brink	chink
drink	shrink	stink	think	drunk	trunk
chant	grant	plant	flant	(scant)	scent
spent	flint	print	front	blunt	brunt
grunt	third	sword	scarf	(dwarf)	wharf)
scurf	spark	stark	shirk	stork	twirl
whirl	churl	charm	(swarm)	storm	stern
corn	thorn	shorn	(sworn)	churn	spurn
sharp	chirp	smart	start	(thwart)	stirt
shirt	skirt	sport	(short)	snort)	blurt
spurt	clash	flash	gnash	flash	trash
flesh	fresh	thresh	swish	blush	brush
crush	flush	plush	thruish	flask	brisk
whisk	clasp	grasp	crisp	brass	glass
grass	class	bless	dress	press	stress
bliss	cross	dress	gloss	gross	truss
blast	blest	chest	dress	twist	wrist
ghost	crust	thrust	smith	broth	cloth
froth	(floth)	truth	bitrh	froth	(worth)
word	hanch	lanch	branch	stanch	bench
tench	stench	drench	wrench	arch	march
parch	starch	perch	birch	porch	torch
scorch	lurch	church	corps	harsh	marsh
burst	carst	durst	batch	catch	hatch
latch	match	patch	snatch	thatch	watch
fetch	ketch	sketch	itch	ditch	hitch
pitch	fitch	stitch	twitch	which	botch
notch	scotch	crutch	length	strength	tench
fifth	sixth				

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Six Letters.

LESSON I.

LOVE not the world, nor the things that are in the world; for all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, is not of God but is of the world.

In God I have put my trust, I will not fear what flesh can do to me.

LESSON II.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

All things wax old and fade; but God is, and will be, the same: He hath no end.

The Son of God came to wash us from all sin, that he might save us. I will be glad in his name.

LESSON III.

Let us all do that which is the best, and this will be the way to make God love us.

The Lord God shall bless me, as my right way has been seen of him; and as my hands have been pure, so shall he save me.

The way of the Lord is pure, and so is his word: He helps all that trust in him.

LESSON IV.

Some men will pass by an ill act, and some will not; but if we will fear God, and keep his word, he will not cast us off.

Let all the world fear the Lord.

Flee from vice, and love that which is good.

The fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all things.

The works of man are not like God's works.

Mind what the man of God says; for he shews to you the way of life.

God shall rid me from my strong foes, and from them which hate me; for they are too strong for me.

L E S S O N VI.

God hath made my feet like hart's feet; and he hath set me up on high.

O my God, I cry to thee in the day time, but thou dost not hear; and in the night I take no rest.

We will call on thy name, O Lord, so shalt thou save us; we will put our trust in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. Two Vowels and the rest Consonants; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the sound of the former.

Bribe	tribe	scribe	globe	brace	chace
grace	place	space	price	slice	space
terice	twice	fluice	spruce	blade	shade
spade	trade	chide	pride	slide	stride
chafe	knife	strife	stage	drake	flake
shake	snake	flake	spike	strike	broke
choke	cloke	smcke	stoke	stroke	scale
stale	smile	stile	white	strole	scrole
while	blame	flame	frame	shame	scheme
theme	chime	crime	prime	slime	crane
plane	brine	shine	swine	thine	twine
drone	prone	stone	throne	prune	crape
grape	shape	gripe	tripe	stripe	snipe
slope	blare	glare	shape	scare	snare
spare	there	where	spire	(thire)	score

shore	snore	store	chafe	phrase	(close)
prose	chose	close	those	(whose)	prate
scate	flate	flate	smite	spite	white
blote	fmote	flute	brute	brave	crave
grave	knave	shave	slave	flave	drive
strive	thrive	clove	grove	stove	(glove)
shove	prove)	blaze	craze	glaze	graze
prize	chance	dance	prance	trance	hence
fence	pence	thence	whence	mince	prince
since	once	fconce	dunce	badge	fadge
edge	hedge	wedge	fledge	pledge	fledge
ridge	bridge	dodge	lodge	judge	grudge
trudge	range	change	strange	hinge	finge
cringe	fringe	fwinge	twinge	plunge	spunge
farce	(fcarce)	herse	verse	horse	worse
curse	nurse	purse	barge	large	charge
ferge	verge	forge	gorge	urge	purge
taste	haste	paste	waste	bathe	fwathe
lathe	blithe	fithe	tithe	writhe	lothe
clothe	lapse	halve	delve	helve	twelve
carve	starve	serve	swerve	selves	wolves
plague	vague	rogue	vogue	tongue.	

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Six Letters.

LESSON I.

SHEW me the right way, O Lord, and guide me in it.

O think not on my past sins; but think on me, O Lord, for my good.

All the paths of the Lord are truth to such as keep his laws.

He that doth love the Lord shall dwell at ease,
and his seed shall have the land.

LESSON II.

Put thy trust in God, and he will help thee.

It is a good thing to give thanks, and call on the
name of the Lord.

Let us sing psalms to the Lord our God.

When thou shalt make a vow unto the Lord thy
God, thou shalt not be slack to pay it.

LESSON III.

That which is gone out of thy lips, thou shalt
keep: and if a man vow to the Lord, he shall keep
his oath.

Let us stand fast. Let us strive to be good.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that
they do good, and be glad to give.

LESSON IV.

Turn yourselves from all your sins; else God
will whet his sword and bend his bow.

Let us judge ourselves, that God may not judge
us.

Let us not mind high things, nor be as those are
who do their works to be seen of men.

LESSON V.

Thanks be to the Lord, for he hath been kind
to me in a strong place.

Be strong all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord all ye that dwell in the world.

The man is blest whose trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy tongue and lips from ill.

LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those things that be good.

The day of Christ is at hand; and he will judge
the world, both the quick and the dead.

We shall all change at the last trump; and all that are in the grave shall then come forth; that God may judge them.

TABLE X.

Words consisting of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. A Diphthong, and the rest Consonants, except some few which end in e final.

Fail	snail	tail	claim	brain
chain	grain	slain	stain	train
sprain	strain	paint	faint	faint
taint	raise	praise	faith	faith
heir	their	eight	freight	weight
(height)	eight	voice	choice	broil
spoil	joint	point	noise	poise
moist	quart	quick	quench	squib
squirt	fraud	laugh	caught	taught
(draught)	daunt	haunt	taunt	vaunt
flaunt	flaunt	cause	pause	gauze
couch	pouch	vouch	crouch	flouch
(touch)	cloud	croud	proud	shroud
cough	trough	(tough)	plough	slough
(dough)	though	(through)	ought	bought
fought	nought	fought	brought	thought
drought	mould	(could	should	would)
ounce	bounce	pounce	bound	hound
pound	round	found	ground	(wound)
count	mount	mourn	course	house
loose	mouse	(spouse	rouse)	clout
doubt	scout	shout	spout	stout
trout	sprout	mouth	south	(youth)

fourth	three	leech	speech	bleed
breed	speed	steed	cheek	fleek
kneel	steet	wheel	green	queen
screen	spleen	creep	sheep	sleep
steep	swEEP	cheer	steer	sneer
cheese	(geese)	fleece)	fleet	sheet
street	swaet	teeth	(seethe)	sleeve
freeze	sneeze	squeeze	blood	flood
(flood)	proof	brook	shool	school
fool	wool	bloom	broom	groom
spoon	swoon	droop	scoop	floop
floop	(floor)	goose	loose	noose
choose	shoot	tooth	(booth	smooth)
each	reach	preach	teach	dread
read	spread	knead	plead	sheaf
league	bleak	sneak	speak	steak
squeak	realm	dealt	health	wealth
cream	dream	steam	stream	clean
glean	stean	cleanse	cheap	clear
shear	smear	spear	(swear)	search
earl	pearl	earn	learn	earth
dearth	hearth	heart	fleas	please
cease	leaf	crease	peace	east
beast	feast	least	(breast)	bleat
cheat	treat	wheat	(grain)	sweat
threat	death	breath	heath	sheath
wreath	heave	leave	weave	cleave
coach	poach	roach	broach	broad
groan	boast	roast	toast	float
throat	(goat)	brief	chief	grief
thief	niece	piece	fiend	(friend)

fierce	pierce	field	yield	shield
priest	grieve	thieve	guard	suit
fruit	build	guide	guile	quilt
juice	bruise	brawl	crawl	drawl
brawn	prawn	screw	shrew	strew
threw	throw	known	thrown	(brown
clown	crown	drown	frown.)	

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables.

LESSON I.

I Will give thanks to thee, O Lord, with all my heart; and will praise thy name.

I will praise the name of God with a song; for this shall please the Lord.

Serve the Lord with fear, and let your heart stand in awe of him.

He that fears not God, is in the way to death.

LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found: call on him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy heart.

In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust; let me not be put to shame; but help me, lend thine ear to me and save me.

LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art he whom I long for: Thou art my hope from my youth.

O let my mouth be full of thy praise, that I may sing of thee all the day long.

Cast me not from thee in the time of age: And leave me not when my strength doth fail me.

I will go forth in the strength of the Lord God;
and will praise thee more and more.

LESSON IV.

Thou, O Lord, hast taught me from my youth
up till now; and I will tell of thy great works.

Great things are they that thou hast done: O
God, who is like to thee?

The Lord doth know the way of good men, and
the way of bad men shall come to nought.

I did call on the Lord with my voice; and he
heard me out of his hill.

LESSON V.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye hate God?
Know this, that the Lord will choose the man that
is good: When I call on the Lord he will hear me.

Stand in awe, and sin not: Search your own
heart by yourself, and be still.

Pour out your praise to God; and put your trust
in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in peace and take my rest;
for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me dwell
in peace.

O hear thou my voice, my King and my God;
for to thee will I pray.

My help doth come from God, who doth keep
all them that are true of heart: And for this I will
praise the name of the Lord most high.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

OF DISSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Some easy Words, accented on the First Syllable, whose Spelling and Pronunciation are nearly the same.

Ab-sence	bor-der	com-merce	doc-trine
a-corn	bo-som	com-mon	do-er
ac-tor	bri-er	con-cord	do-tage
ac-tress	brim-stone	con-duct	dra-per
ad-der	bro-ken	con-quest	dres-ser
ad-vent	buf-fet	con-serve	dros-ty
af-ter	but-ter	con-sul	drug-get
al-lum	Ca-per	con-test	drug-gift
al-so	car-rot	con-tract	drum-mer
am-ber	car-ter	con-trite	drunk-ard
am-bush	chaf-finch	con-vent	dul-lard
an-gel	cham-ber	con-verse	dung-hill
an-y	chan-nel	con-vert	du-ty
ar-bor	chap-man	cor-ner	dy-er
art-ful	chap-ter	cost-ly	Edg-ing
art-ist	chaf-ten	craf-ty	el-der
art-less	chat-ter	cra-zy	em-bers
Back-ward	chef-nut	crib bage	em-blem
ba-ker	child-ish	cri-er	en-ter
bal-lad	chil-dren	cru-el	en-gine
bank-er	chil-ly	crup-per	e-ven
ban-ter	chop-per	cul-ture	e-vil
bant-ling	church-man	cum-ber	ex-tant
bap-tist	ci-der	cut-ler	Fac-tor
bar-ber	cin-der	Dar-ling	fag-got
bar-rel	cler-gy	di-al	fan-cy
bash-ful	cof-fin	di-et	fan-tom
bet-ter	col-lect	dif-fer	farm-er
bit-ter	com-fort	din-ner	fa-tal
blun-der	com-ment	doc-tor	fat-ling

fe male	gar land	har dy	joc ky
fen-der	gar ment	har lot	jol ly
fen-nel	gar ret	harp er	judg ment
fer-ret	gar ter	harts horn	jug gler
fe ver	gen try	har vest	ju lep
fid ler	gi ant	hatch et	ju ry
fil let	gib bet	help ful	Ken nel
fi nal	gip sy	her mit	ker nel
fi ring	glim mer	hin der	kin dred
fla grant	glit ter	hind most	king dom
flan nel	glo ry	hin drance	kinf man
flat.ter	glof sy	ho ly	kitch en
flu ent	glut ton	home ly	Lad der
flut ter	god ly	hope ful	ia dy
fod der	gold finch	hor net	lan cet
fog gy	grace ful	hor rid	land lord
fol ly	graf sy	horfe man	land-mark
fop pish	grate ful	hoft ler	land fcape
fore man	gra vy	hu man	lan tern
fore taste	grit ty	hun dred	lap pet
for ty	gru el	hun ter	lap wing
fran tic	gul let	hurt ful	lat ter
fret ful	gun ner	huf band	la zy
fro ward	gun shot	I cy	le gal
fro zen	gul fet	i dol	let ter
fru gal	gut ter	in fant	li ar
fu el	Ham let	in most	like ly
fun nel	ham mer	in fect	im ber
fur long	hand ful	in fide	lim ner
Gal lon	han dy	in ftance	li ning
gal lop	hang er	in ftep	lin net
game fome	hang ings	in to	li on
game fter	han fel	in ward	lit ter
gam mon	hap py	i vy	lodg er
gan der	hard fhip	Jef ter	lof ty

lone ly	nine ty	pil lar	ri der
lone some	ninth ly	pi lot	ri ot
lord ly	num ber	pi per	rob ber
lord ship	nut meg	pip kin	rub bish
luc ky	Of fer	plat form	ru by
lug gage	of fice	plat ter	rug ged
Ma ker	on set	pli ant	ru in
niam mon	or der	plu mage	ru ler
man ful	or gan	plum met	rum mage
man ly	o ver	po et	run ner
man na	Pa gan	pos set	rur al
man ner	pam per	pot ter	Sa cred
ma ny	pan nel	pre cept	sad ler
mar gin	pan try	pru dent	safe ly
mar ket	pa per	pup py	safe ty
ma tron	pa pist	pur blind	sal lad
max im	par cel	pur chase	sal ver
med ly	par don	pur pose	san dy
mem ber	pa rents	Quar rel	satch el
mer cy	par nip	quar ter	sat tin
mer ry	par lor	qui et	scab bard
mil ler	par rot	Rab bit	scaf fold
mit tens	part ner	rag ged	scam per
mo dish	par ty	rak er	scan dal
mo ment	pat tern	ram mer	scan ty
morn ing	pave ment	ran dom	scar let
mor tal	pen cil	ran som	scat ter
mot to	pen ny	ran ger	scol lop
mud dy	pep per	rant er	scorn ful
mur der	per fect	ra ther	scrap er
mur mur	per fon	re al	scul ler
mut ter	pic ture	rec tor	se cret
Nap kin	pig gin	rem nant	fel dom
nice ly	pil fer	ren der	self ish
nim ble	pil grim	ren net	sen tence

fer mon	flum ber	fu et	til lage
fer pent	flut tish	fuf fer	tim ber
fer vant	fmo ky	ful len	tin der
sex ton	fmug gler	ful ly	ton nage
sha dy	fnap pish	ful try	tor ment
shame ful	fo ber	fum mer	tor rent
shar pen	for rel	sum mon	to ry
shar per	for tish	sun der	to tal
shat ter	spi cy	sup per	tra der
shep herd	spi der	sur face	trans port
shil ling	spin net	sur ly	trench er
short ly	spin ner	sur name	tri al
shut ter	spin ster	Tab by	trot ter
sig nal	spite ful	tal ly	tru ant
si lence	sp len did	tame ly	tru ly
si lent	splen dor	tan ner	trum pet
fil ly	splin ter	ta per	tu lip
fil ver	spun gy	tapf ter	tum ble
sim per	stag ger	tar dy	tu mult
sim pler	stam mer	tar nish	tun ne
sin ful	stan dish	tat ler	tur key
sin ner	start lish	tat ter	tur nep
fix fold	stern ly	tem per	turn er
fix ty	stin gy	tem pest	turn pike
skil ful	sto ny	ten der	tuin stile
skin ny	stop page	ten dril	tu tor
skip per	stop per	tenth ly	Va cant
flan der	sto ry	tet ter	va grant
flat tern	strange ly	thank ful	val ley
flen der	stran ger	there fore	var nish
fli my	strong ly	thresh er	va ry
slip per	stu dent	thread bare	vel lum
sloth ful	stu pid	thun der	vel vet
slug gard	sub ject	time ly	ven ture
slug gish	sud den	tid ings	ver min

ves sel	un to	wan ton	wher ry
vic tim	up per	ward robe	whim sy
vin tage	up shot	war like	whis per
vi per	up side	war rant	wil ful
vir gin	ut most	wasp ish	wil ling
vi tal	ut ter	waste ful	win ter
vo cal	use ful	wed ding	wis dom
vul gar	Wa fer	wel fare	wo ful
Ud der	wa ger	west ern	wor ship
ug ly	wa ges	west ward	worth less
ul cer	wake ful	wet shod	wor thy
un der	wan der	wharf age	Yon der

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.

LESSON I.

IT is God that girdeth me with strength for war; and maketh my strength perfect.

He maketh my feet like hart's feet, and setteth me on high.

My foes shall cry, but there shall be none to help them: Yea even unto the Lord they shall cry, but he will not hear them.

For this cause will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, and sing praise unto thy name.

LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my soul: My God, I have put my trust in thee.

Lead me forth in thy truth, and learn me; for thou art the God of my health: In thee hath been my hope all the day long.

Call to mind, O Lord, thy tender mercy, which hath been of old.

The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will shew them his law.

LESSON III.

Hear my voice, O Lord, when I cry unto thee, have mercy on me, and hear me.

O hide not thou thy face from me; nor cast thy servant from thee in thy wrath.

Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in the right way.

O my soul, wait thou on the Lord; be strong, and he shall comfort thine heart; and put thou thy trust in the Lord.

LESSON IV.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my strength: Think no scorn of me, lest if thou make as though thou didst not hear, I be made like them that go down into the pit:

The Lord is my strength and my shield, my heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped: Therefore my heart danceth for joy, and in my song will I praise him.

LESSON V.

I fought the Lord, and he heard me: Yea, he saved me out of all my fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is: Blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his saints: For the that fear him want no good thing.

The lions do want and suffer much: But the that fear the Lord, shall want no manner of thing that is good.

LESSON VI.

What man is he that wisheth to live; and wou fain see good days?

Keep thy tongue from evil; and thy lips th they speak no guile.

The eyes of the Lord are over good men; and he doth hear them when they pray.

The Lord doth save the souls of his servants; and all they that put their trust in him shall not want help.

T A B L E II.

Words Accented on the first Syllable.

Al so	bride maid	cher ish	cour-age
al way	brief ly	chil blain	cred-it
am ple	bright nefs	child hood	crev-ice
an cle	brif tle	chol ic	crew-et
an ger	brit tle	chio-rus	crick-et
ap ple	broth er	chris-ten	crus-ty
Bal ance	buc kle	chym-ist	cryf-tal
bare foot	buck ram	cif-tern	cup board
beast ly	build er	cit-y	cus-tom
bel fry	bur y	clam-our	Dai ly
be low	bush el	clean-ly	dai-ly
bird lime	bush y	clear-ly	dam-age
bish op	bus tle	clof et	dam-ask
blem ish	Ca ble	cob-ler	daugh-ter
blood y	cam el	col our	dead-ly
luf ter	cap tain	col-umn	deaf en
on fire	care ful	com-et	dear ly
ound less	care less	com-rade	debt-or
raw ney	cen sure	con-jure	de-vil
reath less	chal dron	cop-y	dig-ged
rew er	chap el	cov-er	dim-ple
rew house	char coal	coun-sel	dirt-y
rew is	cheap en	coun-ter	dis-tance
rick kiln	cheap nefs	coun-ty	dis-tant
bride groom	cheefe cake	coup-le	doc-trefs

doub-le	fault-less	friend-ly	guin-ea
doubt ful	faul-ty	fright-en	Hab-it
down-right	fear-less	frigit-ful	haf-sock
doz-en	feath-er	frol-ic	hav-ock
drag gle	fea-ture	frol-ty	haut-boy
driv-en	fes-ter	froth-y	health-ful
drow-sy	fid-dle	fruit-ful	health-y
dus-ky	fierce-ly	fruf-trate	heart-en
dus-ty	fifth-ly	Gain-ful	heart-less
Ea-gle	fig-ure	gain-fay	heart-y
ea-glet	flag-on	gath-er	hea-then
earl-dom	flam-beau	garr-dy	heav-y
earth-ly	flask-et	gef-ture	heed-less
earth-y	fla-vour	ghost-ly	heir-efs
ear-wig	flax-en	gib-lets	high-ly
ech-o	flor-id	gin-gle	high-way
eight-fold	fol-low	giv-en	high-ler
eight-ly	fon-dle	giv-er	hith-er
eight-y	foot-pace	glif-ten	hoa-ry
ei-ther	foot-pad	gloom-y	hom-age
en-trails	foot-ſtep	good-nefs	hon-efl
ev-er	for-eign	gof-pel	holl-efs
eye-brow	fore-thought	gov-ern	hour-ly
eye-fight	fort-ref	grace-less	hum-ble
eye-ſore	foun-der	grand-eur	hun-dredth
Fair-ly	four-score	grand-ſon	hung-er
fai-ry	fourth-ly	grav-el	hung-ry
faith-ful	frail-ty	grea-ly	huf-ky
fam-ine	freck-le	great-nefs	Im-age
fam-iſh	freck-led	griev-ous	in-fight
fa-ther	freck-ly	grift-ly	Jaun-dice
fath-om	free-hold	grog-ram	jew-el
fat-ten	free-ly	ground-less	jour-nal
fa-vour	free-ſtone	grum-ble	joy-ful
fau-cet	friend-less	guilt-less	juice-less

jui-cy	mis-tress	pea-hen	rav-el
Kind-ness	mis-ty	peer-ess	rea-der
knav-ish	mod-ern	peer-less	reb-el
knight-hood	mod-est	pen-ance	ref-uge
knock-er	mon-arch	peo-ple	rel-ish
know-ledge	mon-strous	pest-er	rest-less
knuc-kle	moth-er	phren-sy	rhu-barb
Lan-guage	mouth-ful	pi-ous	ri-ple
lan-guid	moun-tain	pis-mire	ri-gid
lau-rel	mourn-ful	pitch-y	rig-or
leath-er	mus-cle	plan-et	ri-pen
lev-el	mus-ket	plan-tain	ris-en
light-er	mus-lin	pleas-ant	riv-er
lim-it	mus-tard	pleas-ure	riv-et
li-quit	mus-ter	poi-son	rock-et
li-quer	mus-ty	pos-ture	rogu-ish
lu-cre	Name-less	prat-tle	rol-ler
lus-tre	nas-ty	preach-er	ros-in
lus-ty	naugh ^t -ty	prin-cess	rough-ly
Ma-dam	need-ful	prod-uce	ruf-ple
ma-gic	neigh-bour	prod-uct	Sal-mon
mal-ice	nei-ther	prof-fer	sam-ple
man-gle	nev-er	pro-gress	fau-cer
man-hood	noi-sy	prom-ise	fau-cy
mas-ter	nose-gay	pro-spect	fau-age
mas-tiff	noth-ing	prof-per	faw-yer
match-less	nov-el	psalm-ist	schol-ar
meas-ure	Oat-meal	psal-ter	scis-fors
meaz-les	Pad-lock	pun-ish	scrib-ble
mel-on	pamph-let	puz-zle	scuf-ple
mer-it	pas-time	Quick-en	seam-less
meth-od	pas-try	quick-ly	sea-son
migh-ty	pas-ture	Ram-ble	shad-ow
min-gle	pas-ty	rap-id	shal-low
mis-chief	pea-cock	rat-tle	show-er

fic-kle	straight-way	thred-le	wea-ry
sick-ness	stream-er	throw-ster	weav-er
sim-ple	strength-en	tic-kle	wed-lock
fin-ew	suc-kle	tick-lish	weigh-ty
fin-gle	sup-ple	ti-ger	whee-dle
skew-er	sure-ly	ti-gress	wheel-er
smug-gle	sure-ty	tink-er	where-fore
fos-ten	swar-thy	tip-ple	whirl-pool
fol-id	sweat-y	trai-tor	whirl-wind
foo-ty	sweep-er	trea-ty	whit-low
south-ern	sweet-ness	tre-ble	wick-ed
span-gle	Table	tres-pass	wid-ow
speak-er	tay-lor	trib-ute	wom-an
spec-kle	tal-ent	troop-er	won-drous
spig-ot	tal-on	troub-le	wood-y
spin-age	tan-gle	twink-ling	wool-en
spi-rit	tat-tle	Val-ue	work-man
spit-tle	tav-ern	ven-om	worm-wood
spright-ly	tempt-er	ver-juice	worf-ted
star-tle	ten-ant	vis-age	wran-gle
stat-ute	tex-ture	vir-tue	wrap-per
stead-y	thatch-er	vis-it	wres-tle
stee-ple	thick-en	Up-right	wrist-band
stif-le	thiev-ish	Waist-coat	wri-ter
stock-ing	thir-ty	wal-nut	Youth-ful
straight-en	tho-rough	wa-ter	Zeal-ot
straight-ly	threat-en	wealth-y	zeal-ous

The following Words were in former Editions divided into three Syllables; but are now pronounced ak-shun, gra-zhur, ri-tshus, stur-dzhun.

ac-tion	gra-zier	na-tion	pa-tient
junc-tion	righ-teous	stur-geon	

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON I.

I Will always give thanks unto the Lord; his praise shall ever be in my mouth.

My soul shall make her boast in the Lord: The humble shall hear it, and be glad.

O praise the Lord with me: and let us bless his name always.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me: Yea, he saved me out of all my fear.

LESSON II.

The angel of the Lord standeth round about them that fear him, and saveth them.

The Lord doth order a good man's going, and maketh his way pleasant to him.

Though he fall he shall not be cast off; for the Lord keepeth him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite heart: And will save such as be of a humble spirit.

LESSON III.

Thy mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the heavens, and thy truth unto the clouds.

Thou, Lord, shalt save both man and beast.

How great is thy mercy, O God, and the children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings.

For with thee is the well of life. And in thy light shall we see light.

LESSON IV.

Have mercy on me, O Lord, for I am weak: O Lord, heal me, for my bones are vexed.

My soul is also sore troubled: But, Lord, how long wilt thou punish me!

Turn thee, O Lord, and save my soul: O save me for thy mercy's sake.

For in death no man doth think on thee: And who will give thee Thanks in the pit!

LESSON V.

O clap your hands, all ye people; O sing unto God with the voice of joy!

For the Lord is high, and to be feared: He is the great king over all the earth!

God is gone up with a mighty noise: And the Lord with sound of a trumpet!

O sing praises, sing praises unto our God: O sing praises unto our king!

LESSON VI.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips: And a liar giveth ear to a naughty tongue.

Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.

Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.

He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

TABLE VIII.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A base	ab solve	ad mit	af fright
ab hor	ab surd	a dore	a gainst
a bide	ac cept	a dorn	a larm
a bout	ac quit	ad vance	a like
a broad	ad dict	a far	al lude
ab rupt	ad dress	af fair	a lone
ab sent	ad journ	af firm	a maze

a mend	be neath	cor rect	di rect
a midst	be night	cor rupt	dis arm
a mong	be queath	cre ate	dis band
a muse	be side	De bate	dis burse
a noint	be speak	de ceit	dis card
a part	be twixt	de ceive	dis claim
ap proach	be wail	de cide	dis count
ap prove	blas pheme	de clare	dis course
a rise	bu reau	de coy	dis joint
ar rest	Ca nal	de cease	dis like
af cend	ca rouse	de duct	dis lodge
af pire	col lect	de fect	dis may
af tray	com mence	de fend	dis miss
a tone	com plain	de fence	dis own
at tack	com plaint	de fer	dis pel
at tempt	com pound	de fy	dis place
at tire	com pel	de fine	dis play
a vail	com ply	de form	dis pose
a venge	com pose	de fraud	dis praise
a void	com pute	de grade	dis prove
a wait	con ceit	de light	dis robe
a wake	con cert	de note	dis sent
a way	con duct	de part	dis serve
Be cause	con fina	de pose	dis taste
be came	con found	de press	dis tinct
be fore	con front	de pute	dis tort
be friend	con fuse	de rive	dis trust
be gin	con jure	des cribe	dis tract
be have	con strain	de-fire	dis turb
be head	con sume	des pite	dis use
be hold	con tempt	des poind	di vert
be lief	con tend	des troy	di vine
be lieve	con tent	de tect	dra goon
be long	con temn	de test	Es fect
be love	con vey	de vise	e lope

em balm	ex ist	im press	mis doubt
em bark	ex pand	im print	mis give
em broil	ex panse	im prove	mis hap
e mit	ex pend	in camp	mis leap
en chant	ex plode	in cite	mis like
en clofe	ex pose	in creafe	mis name
en croach	ex tend	in cur	mis pend
en dear	ex tort	in dent	mis place
en dorfe	ex tract	in dulce	mis print
en dure	ex treme	in fect	mis rule
en force	Fif teen	in fest	mis take
en gage	fore arm	in firm	mis trust
en joy	fore seen	in flame	mo lest
en large	fore shew	in flic	mo rose
en rage	fore speak	in fuse	Ne glect
en rich	fore think	in graft	nine teen
en rol	for get	in grate	Ob struct
en sue	four teen	in ject	ob tain
en thral	for sworn	in scribe	oc cur
en throne	ful fil	in slave	of fence
en tice	Gal lant	in snare	o mit
en tire	ga zette	in stil	op press
en treat	Hence forth	in struct	out do
el poufe	here by	in sure	out live
e vade	herein	in tenfe	out strip
e vent	here of	in trigue	Par take
e vince	him self	in trude	pear main
ex alt	Im brue	in trust	per form
ex cel	im burfe	in verfe	per mit
ex cife	im merge	in vert	per spire
ex cite	im merfe	in veft	per tain
ex claim	im pair	in vite	per verfe
ex cufe	im pale	Mis chance	per vert
ex empt	im pend	mis count	po lite
ex ert	im plant	mis deed	por tend

pre dict	re pass	sur vey	un hinge
pre pare	re plete	sur vive	un hook
pre vail	re pose	ful pence	un horse
pre scribe	re pres	Them selves	un hurt
pre serve	re prievē	there of	un kind
pre tend	re print	thir teen	un lace
pro ject	re pulse	tra duce	un like
pro mote	re prove	trans act	un lock
pro nounce	re straint	trans cend	un mad
pro pose	re sume	trans cribe	un mask
pro pound	re tail	trans form	un paid
pro rogue	re tract	trans gress	un ripe
pro tect	re trench	tran late	un safe
pro test	re vere	trans plant	un say
pur loin	re volve	trans port	un screw
pur suit	re ward	trans pose	un seen
Re bate	ro bust	tre pan	un sound
re buke	ro mance	Un apt	un taught
re cant	Scru toir	un arm	un teach
re ceipt	se dan	un bar	un tie
re cite	se duce	un bend	un true
re cline	se lect	un bind	un truth
re course	sha lot	un bolt	un twist
re duce	fix teen	un clasp	up on
re fer	sub ject	un clothe	Where as
re fit	sub join	un close	where by
re gain	sub lime	un cut	where in
re joice	sub mit	un drefs	where of
re late	sub orn	un fair	where to
re lax	sub tract	un fit	where with
re ly	su pine	un fold	with al
re mark	sup pose	un gain	with in
re mind	su preme	un glue	with draw
re mit	sur mount	un hasp	with hold
re pair	sur pass	un heard	with out

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting
of Words not exceeding two Syllables.

THE wicked hath said in his heart, Tush, God
doth forget: He hideth away his face, and he will
never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine hand:
Forget not the poor.

Wherefore should the wicked blaspheme God:
While he doth say in his heart, Tush, thou God
carest not for it.

LESSON II.

I will rejoyce in thee: Yea, my songs will I make
of thy name, O thou Most High.

I will shew all thy praises within the ports of the
daughter of Zion: I will rejoyce in thy saving health.

The Lord is known to do judgment: The wick-
ed is trapped in the work of his own hands.

LESSON III.

A man's heart doth devise his way; but the Lord
doth direct his steps.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king: His
mouth doth not transgress in judgment.

A just weight and balance are the Lord's: All the
weights of the bag are his work.

The highway of the upright is to depart from e-
vil: He that keepeth his way doth preserve his soul.

LESSON IV.

The wicked man shutteth his eyes to devise fro-
ward things: Moving his lips, he bringeth evil to
pass.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found
in the way of goodness.

He that is slow to anger, is better than the migh-

ty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

LESSON V.

O my soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, Thou art my God, my goods are nothing unto thee.

All my delight is upon the saints that are in the earth: And upon such as excel in virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me warning: My reins also chasten me in the night season.

I have set God always before me: For he is on my right hand, therefore I shall not fall.

LESSON VI.

The Lord is my shepherd; therefore I can lack nothing.

He shall feed me in a green pasture; and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

Thou shalt prepare a table before me, against them that trouble me; thou didst anoint my head with oil, and my cup shall be full.

But thy loving kindness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: And I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

Words of three Syllables.

TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

Ab so lute
ab sti nence
ad jec tive
ad mi ral
af ter ward
ag gra vate
al der man

al ma pack
al pha bet
an i mall
an i mate
an nu al
ap pe tite
ar tj choke

ar ti fice
a the ist
Bach e lor
bar ba rous
bar o net
bat tle dore
beg ga ry

ben-e fit	chaf-ti-ty	dil-i-gent
bev-er-age	chear-ful-ness	dim-i-ty
bit-ter-ness	cheese-monger	div-i-dend
bla-ma-ble	cho-co-late	dra-pe-ry
blas-phe-mous	chol-er-ic	drop-si-cal
blas-phe-my	chris-ten-ing	drow-si-ness
book-sel-ler	cin-na-mon	drunk-en-ness
boun-te-ous	cir-cu-lar	du-ra-ble
broth-er-hood	cir-cum-stance	du-ti-ful
bus-i-ly	clean-li-ness	Eat-a-ble
butch-ery	clem-en-cy	el-e-gance
but-ter-fly	clo-thi-er	el-o-quence
but-te-ry	com-e-dy	em-bas-sy
Cal-i-co	com-i-cal	em-i-nence
can-di-date	com-mon-er	em-pe-ror
can-dle-stick	com-pa-ny	en-e-my
can-if-ter	con-fi-dence	en-mi-ty
ca-pa-ble	con-fi-dent	ep-i-taph
car-a-way	con-jur-er	e-qual-ize
care-ful-ness	con-stant-cy	even-ing
care-less-ly	con-tra-ry	ev-e-ry
car-pen-ter	cov-et-ous	ev-i-dent
car-ri-er	coun-sel-lor	ex-cel-lent
cat-a-ract	cu-ra-cy	ex-er-cise
cat-e-chis-m	cu-ri-ous	Fac-to-ry
cath-o-lic	cus-tom-er	fac-ulty
cau-ti-ous	Dan-ger-ous	faith-ful-ly
cel-e-brate	des-o-late	fal-si-fy
cer-tain-ly	des-pe-rate	fam-i-ly
cer-ti-fy	des-ti-tute	fan-ci-ful
chan-ce-ry	dex-te-rous	fa-ther-less
change-a-ble	di-a-mond	fa-vour-ite
charge-a-ble	dig-ni-fy	fel-low-ship
char-ac-ter	dif-fer-ence	fif-ti-eth
chaf-ti-se-ment	dif-fe-rent	fi-nal-ly

fin ish er	gran a ry	hyp o crite
fir ma ment	grand fa ther	Ig no rance
fish e ry	grand mo ther	im pi ous
fla gel et	grate ful ly	im pu dent
fluc tu ate	grav i ty	in di gence
fol low er	gree di ly	in di go
fool e ry	grid i ron	in do lent
for ci ble	griev ouf ly	in dus try
for eign er	gro ce ry	in fa mous
for es ter	guar di an	in fa my
for mal ly	gun ne ry	in fan cy
for mer ly	Half pen ny	in fer ence
for ti tude	hand ker chief	in fid el
for tu nate	hap pi ness	in flu ence
fre quen cy	har mo ny	inn hold er
fright ful ly	haz ard ous	in ju ry
friv o lous	head bo rough	in no cence
fruit er er	hear ti ly	in so lence
fu ri ous	heav en ly	in stru ment
fur ther more	heav i ness	in te ger
Gal lant ry	her ald ry	in ti mate
gal le ry	herb al ist	in ward ly
gen e ral	her mit age	i vo ry
gen nit ing	hes i tate	Jeal ou sy
gen tle man	hif to ry	jes sa mine
gin ger bread	hith er most	jew el er
glo ri fy	hith er to	joc u lar
glo ri ous	hor ri bly	jol li ty
glut to ny	hos pi tal	journ al ist
gov ern ance	house hold er	ju ni per
gov ern es	hu mor ist	jus ti fy
gov ern or	hu mor ous	kinf wom an
grace ful ly	hu mor some	knav er y
gra cl ous	hur ri cane	Land la dy
gra du al	hus band man	lat i tude

laud a ble	mer ci ful	op e ra
lav en der	mer ci less	op er ate
lec tur er	mes sen ger	o pi um
leg a cy	migh ti ly	or der ly
leg i ble	mil le ner	or gan ist
leth ar gy	mil li on	or i fice
li a ble	min if try	or i gin
li be ral	mir a cle	or na ment
lib er ty	mis e ry	o ver board
like li hood	mis el to	out er most
lit a ny	mock e ry	Pa rable
lit ur gy	mon u ment	pa ren tage
live li hood	mov a ble	part ner ship
live ry	moun te bank	pas sen ger
lot te ry	mul ber ry	pas so ver
low er most	mul ti tude	pas tu rage
lu di crous	nat u ral	pa tri arch
lu mi nous	nec ta rine	pen du lum
lu na cy	neg a tive	pe ri od
lus ti ly	neg li gence	per qui site
Mac ka re	nig gard ly	per se cute
ma gif trate	night in gale	pes ti lent
mag ni fy	nine ti eth	pet ti coat
ma jes ty	north er ly	pew ter er
main te nance	not a bly	pi ge on
mal a dy	nour ish ment	pi e ty
man i fold	nu me ral	pil lo ry
man ner ly	nun ne ry	pit i ful
mar i gold	nur se ry	plaf ter er
mar jo ram	Ob li gate	plen ti ful
mar tyr dom	ob sti nate	pleu ri sy
mar vel ous	ob vi ate	por ren ger
med i cine	oc cu py	poul ter er
med i tate	of fer ing	pov er ty
mem o ry	on i on	pov er ful

pre ci ous
 pre sent ly
 prod i gal
 prof per ous
 prov i dence
 psal mo dy
 pub li can
 pun ish ment
 Qua li ty
 quan ti ty
 quar rel some
 quar ter age
 quar ter ly
 ques ti on
 Ra ri ty
 raf ber ry
 rat i fy
 read i ly
 rec kon ing
 rec om pense
 rec re ate
 rec to ry
 ref er ence
 re gif try
 reg u lar
 reg u late
 rem e dy
 rep ro bate
 ref i dence
 ref i due
 re so lute
 rev er ence
 rhet o ric
 rheu ma tism
 rid i cule

rig or ous
 ri ot ous
 rob be ry
 rose ma ry
 rot ten ness
 ruf fi an
 rus set in
 Sa cra ment
 sanc ti fy
 fat is fy
 scan da lous
 scar ci ty
 scav en ger
 scru pu lous
 sec ond ly
 sed i ment
 sen si ble
 sen ti ment
 sep a rate
 sep ul chre
 se ri ous
 set tle ment
 sev en ty
 fil a bub
 sin ew y
 sin gu lar
 six ti eth
 skel e ton
 sla ve ry
 slip pe ry
 so lemn ly
 sol di er
 sol i tude
 sor row ful
 sov e reign

spec ta cle
 stew ard ship
 straw ber ry
 sub sti tute
 sump tu ous
 sur ge on
 Tan ta lize
 ta pes try
 teach a ble
 te di ous
 tel e scope
 tem pe rate
 tem po ral
 ten e ment
 ter ri bly
 ter ri fy
 tes ta ment
 tes ti fy
 thir ti eth
 to ward ly
 trac ta ble
 tra ge dy
 trav el ler
 treach e ry
 treat ur er
 treat u ry
 trou ble some
 trum pet er
 twen ti eth
 ty ran ny
 Val i ant
 van i ty
 ve he mence
 ven i son
 ven ture some

ver bal ly	vir tu ous	won der ful
ver i fy	vis it or	wea ri ed
vic to ry	Un der stand	wea ri some
vic tu als	un der most	wharf in ger
vi gi lant	u ni form	wick ed nefs
vig or ous	use ful nefs	wil der nefs
vin e gar	ut ter ly	war ri or
vi o lence	Wag gon er	

Words formerly divided into three Syllables.

frac tion	glaz ier	ho fier	mar ri age
pas sion	pen sion	ver sion	car ri age

pronounced frak-shun, glaz-hur, ho-zhur, mar-ridzh

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding three Syllables.

LESSON I.

Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous: For it doth be come well the just to be thankful.

Praise the Lord with harps: Sing praises unto him with the lute, and instruments of ten strings.

Sing unto the Lord a new song: Sing praises lustily unto him with a good courage.

For the word of the Lord is true, and all his works are faithful.

LESSON II.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband: But she that hath no shame is as rottenness in his bones.

The hand of the diligent shall bear rule: But the slothful shall be under tribute.

The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour: But the way of the wicked doth reduce them.

LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my king: And I will praise thy name for ever and ever.

Every day will I give thanks unto thee: And praise thy name for ever and ever.

Great is the Lord and marvellous: worthy to be praised. There is no end of his greatness.

The Lord is loving unto every man: And his mercy is over all his works.

LESSON IV.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment, scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

There is gold, and a multitude of rubies: But the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.

Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

Say not thou, I will recompence evil: but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

LESSON V.

The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

The Lord is nigh unto all men that call upon him: Yea, to all such as call upon him faithfully.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: He also will hear their cry, and will help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him: But he scattereth abroad all the wicked men.

LESSON VI.

The robbery of the wicked shall destroy them; because they hate judgment.

The wicked shall be a ransom for the righteous; and he that doth transgress for the upright.

A wise man scalesh the city of the mighty, and casteth down the strength and confidence thereof.

The slothful coveteth greedily all the day long; but the righteous giveth and spareth not.

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words, is on the second Syllable.*

A-bun-dance	de-fi-ance	en-trea-ty
ac-com-plish	de-liv-er	en-ven-om
ad-mon-ish	de-mol-ish	es-tab-lish
a-mend-ment	de-mon-strate	ex-am-ple
an-o-ther	di-lem-ma	ex-am-ine
a-pos-tle	dim-in-ish	ex-tin-guish
ap-par-el	di-rect-ly	Fore-run-ner
ap-par-ent	dis-ci-ple	for-get-ful
ap-ear-ance	dis-co-ver	for-give-ness
ap-pen-dix	dis-cred-it	for-sa-ken
ap-pren-tice	dis-fi-gure	Here-af-ter
arch-an-gel	dis-grace-ful	he-ro-ic
arch-bish-op	dis-hon-est	Ig-no-ble
as-sem-ble	dis-or-der	il-le-gal
at-tend-ance	dis-pleas-ure	il-lus-trate
Be-got-ten	dis-sem-ble	im-a-gine
be-hold-en	dis-til-ler	im-bit-ter
blas-phe-mer	dis-tin-guish	im-mod-est
Com-mand-ment	dis-trib-ute	im mor-tal
com-mit-tee	Elev-enth	im per-tant
com-pen-sate	em-bas-sage	im pris-on
com-po-sure	em-bow-el	im pro-per
con-du-cive	en-a-ble	im prove-ment
con-fine-ment	en-clo-sure	in den-ture
con-jec-ture	en-coun-ter	in hu-man
con-sid-er	en-cum-ber	in jus-tice
con-tent-ment	en-gage-ment	in qui-ry
con-tin-ue	en-joy-ment	in tire-ly
con-vul-sive	en-no-ble	in vec-tive
De-ceit-ful	en-tan-gle	Ma-jest-ick

mis car ry	re fine ment	tri bu nal
mis for tune	re fin er	tri umph ant
mis gov ern	re form er	Vice ge rent
mis man age	re fresh ment	Un ac tive
mis shap en	re ful gent	un bo som
more o ver	re gard less	un bro ken
Ob serv er	re mem ber	un cer tain
ob trud er	re mem brance	un civ il
oc cur rence	re mit tance	un com mon
of fend er	re pen tance	un con stant
of fen sive	re sem ble	un cov er
op po ser	Se cure ly	un daunt ed
op pres sor	se duce ment	un ea sy
Par ta ker	se vere ly	un e ven
pa ter nal	sin cere ly	un friend ly
pa thet ic	spec ta tor	un-god ly
per form ance	stu pen dous	un grate ful
phan tas tic	sub mis sive	un hand some
pom a tum	sub scrib er	un law ful
pre fer ment	suc cess ful	un luc ky
pro duc tive	suc ces sor	un man ly
pro hib it	sur rend er	un pleas ant
projec tor	sur vey or	un qui et
pro phet ic	sur viv or	un seem ly
pur su ant	Test a tor	un spot ted
Re ceiv er	tes ta trix	un tow ard
re ci tal	thence for ward	un wel come
re cord er	to bac co	un wil ling
re cov er	to geth er	un wor thy
re deem er	tor ment or	up right ly

Words formerly divided into four Syllables, ma-gi-ci-an, out-rage-ous, re-li-gious vex-ati-ous; pronounced, ma-dzih-an, out-radzh-us, re-lidzh-us, vek-shus.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding three Syllables.

LESSON I.

THOU, O Lord, hast maintained my right and my cause: Thou art set in the throne that judgest right.

Thou hast rebuked the heathen; and destroyed the ungodly: Thou hast put out their name for ever and ever.

The Lord also will be a defence for the oppressed: Even a refuge in time of trouble.

LESSON II.

The rich and the poor meet together: The Lord is the maker of them all.

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on and are punished.

He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth the to rich, shall come to want.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor: Neither oppress the afflicted in the gate.

LESSON III.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the needful time of trouble?

The ungodly for his own lusts doth persecute the poor: Let them be taken in the same craft that they have devised.

For the ungodly hath made boast of his own hearts desire; and speaketh good of the covetous, whom God abhorreth.

LESSON IV.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers; amongst riotous eaters of flesh.

For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall cover a man with rags.

The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice:
And he that begetteth a wise child shall have joy
of him.

LESSON V.

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the
firmament sheweth his handy-work.

One day telleth another, and one night doth cer-
tify another.

There is neither speech nor language, but their
voices are heard among them.

Their sound is gone out into all lands: And
their words unto the end of the world.

LESSON VI.

The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for
ever: The judgments of the Lord are always right-
eous and true.

More to be desired are they than gold; yea, than
much fine gold: Sweeter also than honey, and the
honey-comb.

Moreover by them is thy servant taught: And
in keeping of them there is great reward.

TABLE III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the
last Syllable.*

After noon	dis al low	dis en gage
ap per tain	dis ap pear	dis es teem
ap pre hend	dis ap point	dis o bey
Car a van	dis ap prove	dis o blige
com pre hend	dis be lief	dis pos sels
con de scend	dis com mend	dis re gard
con tra dict	dis com pose	dis re spect
Dis a gree	dis con ten:	dis u nite

dom i neer	in ter leave	o ver throw
Ev er more	in ter line	o ver turn
Gren a dier	in ter mix	Rec om mend
Here to fore	in ter rupt	rec on cile
here up on	in tro duce	rep re hend
Im por tune	Mis ap ply	rep ri mand
in com mode	mis be have	rig a doon
in cor rect	mis in form	Sev en teen
in cor rupt	O ver born	su per fine
in di rect	o ver cast	su per scribe
in dif creet	o ver come	There a bout
in dif pose	o ver grow	Vol un teer
in so much	o ver look	Un be lief
in ter cede	o ver run	un der mine
in ter fere	o ver take	un der stand

Words Accented on the first Syllable.

Paf sion ate	pen sion er	pin cush ion
Vi o lin	Yes ter day	yes ter night

The following Words were formerly divided into four Syllables, but now in three, pronounced ad-dish-un, af-fek-shun, kur-ra-jus, ma-lish-us, &c.

The Accent is on the second Syllable.

Ac cep tion	com bus tion	cor rup tion
ad di tion	com pan ion	cour a geous
af fec tion	com pas sion	cre a tion
af flic tion	con clu sion	De clen sion
am bi tious	con di tion	de duc tion
af scen sion	con fes sion	de li cious
at trac tion	con fu sion	des truc tion
a ver sion	con ver sion	de vo tion
au da cious	con vic tion	di ges tion
Car na tion	con vul sion	di rec tion
col lec tion	cor rec tion	distinc tion

dis trac tion	ma li cious	pro duc tion
di vis ion	ob jec tion	pro fes sion
do min ion	ob struc tion	pro por tion
du ra tion	oc ca sion	re cep tion
E di tion	o mis sion	re demp tion
ex cep tion	op pres sion	re duc tion
ex pres sion	per fec tion	re la tion
ex tor tion	per mis sion	sub jec tion
foun da tion	per sua sion	sub mis sion
im pres sion	pe ti tion	sus pi cious
in fec tion	phy si ci an	Temp ta tion
in struc tion	plan ta tion	trans ac tion
in ven tion	pos ses sion	trans gres sion

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding three Syllables.

LESSON I.

THE Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that would understand and seek after God.

But they are all gone out of the way, they are all become vile: There are none that doth good, no not one.

Their throat is an open sepulchre: with their tongues they have deceived: The poison of asps is under their lips.

LESSON II.

By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted; but it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked.

Where no counsel is, the people fall: But in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.

He that is surety for a stranger, shall smart for it: But he that declineth to be surety, is sure.

The merciful man doth good to his own soul; but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh.

LESSON III.

O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me: thou knowest my down setting and mine uprising; and didst understand my thoughts long before.

Thou art about my path, and about my bed, and spiest out all my ways.

Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart; prove me, and examine my thoughts.

Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me: and lead me in the way of eternal life.

LESSON IV.

It is not good to accept the person of the wicked; to overthrow the righteous in judgment.

The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge; and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge.

A man that hath friends, must shew himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

Many will entreat the favour of the prince; and every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.

LESSON V.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man, and preserve me from the wicked man.

Who imagine mischief in their hearts; and stir up strife all the day long.

They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent: Adder's poison is under their lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the hands of the ungodly: Preserve me from the wicked men, who are purposed to overthrow my going.

LESSON VI.

The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way; but the folly of fools is deceit.

The simple believeth every word: But the prudent man looketh well to his going.

A wise man feareth and departeth from evil; But the fool rageth and is confident.

The evil bow before the good: And the wicked at the gates of the righteous.

Words of four Syllables.

TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

Ac-cept-a-ble	con-tro-ver-sy	Im it a ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	cor-di-al-ly	im pu dent ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	cour-te-ous-ly	in ti ma cy
ac-cu-rate-ly	cow-ard li-ness	Lam ent a ble
ad mi ra ble	cred-it-a-bly	lit er a ture
ad mi-ral-ty	crit-i-cal-ly	lu mi na ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	cus-tom-a-ry	Ma le fac tor
al-a-bas-ter	Dam-age-a-ble	mat ri mo ny
a-mi-a-ble	dis-si-cul-ty	meas ur a ble
am-i-ca-ble	dis-put-a-ble	mel an cho ly
an-nu-al-ly	Ef-fi-ca-cy	mem or a ble
an-swer-a-ble	el-e-gant-ly	mer ce na ry
ap-o-plex-y	em-i-nen-cy	mis er a ble
ap-pi-ca-ble	ex-em-pla ry	mo mien ta ry
Cat-er-pil-lar	ex qui site ly	mul ti pli cand
cer-e-mo-ny	For mi da ble	mul ti pli er
char-i-ta-ble	Gen tle wo man	Nav i gat or
com-for-ta-ble	gil li flow er	ne cess a ry
com-men-ta-ry	gov ern a ble	nu mer a ble
com mon al-ty	gra ci ous ly	Or di na ry
com pe ten-cy	Hab it a ble	Pal at a ble
con quer a ble	hon our a ble	par don a ble

par li a ment	Sanc tu a ry	ter ri to ry
pen e tra ble	fea son a ble	tes ti mo ny
per ish a ble	sec re ta ry	tran si to ry
per se cu tor	sep a ra ble	Val u a ble
per son a ble	ser vice a ble	va ri a ble
prac ti ca ble	sol i ta ry	va ri ous ly
pref er a ble	sov e reign ty	vi o la tion
prof it a ble	spec u la tive	vir tu al ly
prom is so ry	stat u a ry	vol un ta ry
prof e cu tor	sta tion ar y	Ut ter a ble
Rea son a ble	sub lu na ry	War rant a ble
rep ut a ble	Tem po ra ry	weath er beat en



T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the Second Syllable.*

Ab- re -mi-ous	a- pos -tol-ic	com- med -i-ty
ab-fur-di-ty	ap-pren-tice-ship	com-mu-ni-cate
ac-com-o-date	a-rith-me-tic	com-mu-ni-on
ac-com-pa-ny	af-pa-ra-gus	con-tin-u-al
ac-count-a-ble	af-ton-ish-ment	con-trib-u-tor
ad-ven-tur-er	af-trol-o-ger	con-ve-ni-ent
ad-ver-si-ty	af-tro-no-mer	de-form-i-ty
af-fin-i-ty	au-thor-i-ty	de-lib-er-ate
af-fir-ma-tive	Bar-bar-i-ty	de-liv-er-ance
a-gree-a-ble	be-nev-o-lent	de-plo-ra-ble
al-low-a-ble	Ca-lam-i-ty	de-sir-a-ble
a-nat-o-mist	cap-tiv-i-ty	dis-cern-i-ble
an-nu-i-ty	chro-nol-o-gy	dis-cov-er-y
an-tag-o-nist	com-mend-a-ble	di-vin-i-ty
an-ti-qui-ty	com-mis-e-rate	dox-ol-o-gy
a-pol-o-gy	com-mo-di-ous	ef-fec-tu-al

e nu me rate	im pa ti ence	o ri gi nal
en cou rage ment	im pen i tent	Par ti cu lar
er ro ne ous	im pi e ty	pe cu li ar
e ter ni ty	im pu ri ty	per pet u al
e van ge list	in ces sant ly	phi los o phy
ex cu sa ble	in cli na ble	pos te ri ty
ex ec u tor	in cred i ble	pre ca ri ous
ex ec u trix	in dus tri ous	pre ser va tive
ex per i ment	in fir mi ty	pre sump tu ous
ex pe ri ence	in ge ni ous	pre va ri cate
ex pos tu late	in gre di ent	pro di gi ous
ex trav a gant	in her i tance	pro mis cu ous
Fe li ci ty	in i qui ty	pro phet i cal
fe lo ni ous	in ter pret er	Re bel li on
for get ful ness	in vin ci ble	re cov e ry
for mal i ty	in vis i ble	re mark a ble
fra ter ni ty	ir reg u lar	ri dic u lous
fru gal i ty	Lux u ri ant	Sal va tion
fu tu ri ty	Ma jor i ty	sa tyr i cal
Ge og ra phy	me lo di ous	se cur it y
ge om e try	me mo ri al	se ver it y
gra tu i ty	me thod i cal	sig nif i cant
Hab it u al	mi nor i ty	sim pli cit y
har mo ni ous	mi rac u lous	sin cer it y
his to ri an	mo ral i ty	so ci e ty
his tor i cal	mor tal i ty	so bri e ty
hu man i ty	mys te ri ous	su per flu ous
hy poc ri sy	Na tiv i ty	su pe ri or
I dol a ter	ne ces si ty	su per la tive
i dol a try	no bil i ty	to bac co nist
il lus tri ous	no to ri ous	tu mul tu ous
im me di ate	O be di ent	ty ran ni cal
im men si ty	ob scu ri ty	Vain glo ri ous
im mod e rate	ob serv a ble	va ri e ty
im mov a ble	o pin i on	vic to ri ous

vir gin i ty	un du ti ful	un nat u ral
vo-lum-in-ous	un for tu nate	un fa vo ry
U na ni mous	un let ter ed	un search a ble
un blam a ble	un man ner ly	un speak a ble
un cap a ble	un mar ri ed	un u fu al
un echange a ble	un mer ci ful	un worth i ly

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

Ac ci den tal	Ev er last ing	op por tune ly
al to geth er	Fun da men tal	o ver bur den
an a bap tism	In co he rent	Reg u la tor
ap pre hen sive	in con sist ent	Sa cra men tal
Ben e-fac tor	in de pen dent	se mi co lon
Cal i man co	in of fen sive	su per struc ture
com men ta tor	in stru men tal	su per vi for
com pre hen sive	in ter ces sor	Un ac quain ted
cor res pon dence	in ter med die	un ad vi sed
det ri men tal	in ter mix ture	un be com ing
dis ad van tage	in tro duc tive	un de fil ed
dis af fec ted	Le gif la tive	un der ta ker
dis a gree ment	Man u fac ture	un di vi ded
dis com po sure	mem o ran dum	u ni ver sal
dis con ten ted	mis de mean or	un pre pa red
dis con ti nue	mod e ra tor	un pro vi ded
dis in her it	Op e ra tor	When so e ver

Note, *The Accent is on the last Syllable.*

An i mad vert	mis tre pre sent	Su per a bound
Le ger de main	mis un der stand	su per in duce
Mis ap pre hend	Ne ver the less	su per in tend

The following Words were formerly in five Syllables,
now pronounced in four, ab-so-lu-shun, &c.

Note, The Accent is on the third Syllable.

Ab-so-lu-tion	con-sum-ma-tion	in spi-ra-tion
ac-cep-ta-tion	con-tra-dic-tion	in ter-mis-sion
ac-cla-ma-tion	con-ver-sa-tion	in-ter-rup-tion
ac-cu-sa-tion	cor-po-ra-tion	in-tro-duc-tion
ad-mi-ra-tion	cru-ci-fix-ion	in-un-da-tion
ad-mo-ni-tion	De-cla-ra-tion	in-vi-ta-tion
af-fec-ta-tion	de-cli-na-tion	in-vo-ca-tion
af-fir-ma-tion	de-mon-stra-tion	ir-re-li-gi-on
ag-gra-va-tion	de-pri-va-tion	Me-di-a-tion
al-te-ra-tion	des-o-la-tion	me-di-ta-tion
am-mu-ni-tion	de-tes-ta-tion	min-is-tra-tion
ap-pa-ri-tion	de-vi-a-tion	Nav-i-ga-tion
ap-plica-tion	dim-i-nu-tion	nom-i-na-tion
ap-pre-hen-sion	dis-pu-ta-tion	Ob-li-ga-tion
ap-pro-ba-tion	dis-trib-u-tion	ob-ser-va-tion
av-o-ca-tion	Ed-u-ca-tion	op-e-ra-tion
Ben-e-fac-tion	ex-al-ta-tion	per-se-cu-tion
Cal-cu-la-tion	ex-cla-ma-tion	per-spi-ra-tion
cel-e-bra-tion	ex-pli-ca-tion	pre-pa-ra-tion
cir-cu-la-tion	ex-por-ta-tion	pre-sen-ta-tion
cir-cum-ci-sion	Fo-ment-a-tion	pre-ser-va-tion
com-men-da-tion	Gen-e-ra-tion	proc-la-ma-tion
com-po-si-tion	Hab-it-a-tion	prof-a-na-tion
com-pre-hen-sion	Im-i-ta-tion	prop-o-si-tion
con-dem-na-tion	im-po-si-tion	prof-e-cu-tion
con-de-scen-tion	im-pre-ca-tion	prov-o-ca-tion
con-fir-ma-tion	in-car-na-tion	Re-col-lee-tion
con-gre-ga-tion	in-cli-na-tion	rec-on-cil-a-ble
con-ster-na-tion	in-cor-rupt-ion	re-cré-a-tion
con-sti-tu-tion	in-dig-na-tion	ref-or-ma-tion

reg-u-la-tion	ref-ur-rec-tion	Trans-por-ta-tion
rep-u-ta-tion	ru-in-a-tion	trans-po-si-tion
re-sig-na-tion	Sal-u-ta-tion	Val-u-a-tion
ref-o-lu-tion	fat-is-fac-tion	ven-e-ra-tion
ref-pi-ra-tion	se-pa-ra-tion	vi-o-la-tion
ref-ti-tu-tion	su-per-scrip-tion	vis-it-a-tion

*The Accent is on the third Syllable; pronounced, ad-
van-ta-jus, ex-pe-dish-us, pred-dzhu-dishel, &c.*

Ad-van-ta-geous	In-suf-fi-cient
ar-ti-fi-cial	ir-re-li-gion
Con-sci-en-tious	Pre-ju-di-cial
Ex-pe-di-tious	Re-vo-lu-tion

The Accent is on the first Syllable.

Ac-tion-a-ble	Mar-riage-a-ble
Con-scion-a-ble	Pas-sion-ate-ly
Dic-tion-a-ry	pen-sion-a-ry
Fash-ion-a-ble	Ques-tion-a-ble

The Accent is on the second Syllable.

Af-fec-tion-ate	Ma-li-cious-ly
Com-mis-sion-er	oc-ca-sion-al
com-pas-sion-ate	Pa-rish-ion-er
De-li-cious-ly	Tra-di-tion-al
In-fa-tia-ble	Un-right-eous-ly

Words of Five Syllables.

TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

Cir-cu-la-to-ry	Ju-di-ca-to-ry
cus-tom-ar-i-ly	jus-ti-fi-a-ble
Ded-i-ca-to-ry	Or-di-na-ri-ly
Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Sup-pli-ca-to-ry
Fig-u-ra-tive-ly	Vol-un-ta-ri-ly

TABLE II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A-bom-i-na-ble	in-vi-o-la-ble
a-poth-e-ca-ry	ir-re-gu-lar-ly
Com-mem-o-ra-ble	No-to-ri-ous-ly
com-mend-a-to-ry	Ob-serv-a-to-ry
con-fid-er-a-ble	Pen-in-su-la
con-tin-u-al-ly	pre-pa-ra-to-ry
De-gen-e-ra-cy	Re-cov-er-a-ble
dis-hon-our-a-ble	Ty-ran-ni-cal-ly
Ef-fem-i-na-cy	Vic-to-ri-ous-ly
e-pis-co-pa-cy	Un-al-ter-a-ble
Im-a-gin-a-ble	un-an-swer-a-ble
im-a-gin-a-ry	un-char-i-ta-ble
im-me-di-ate-ly	un-con-quer-a-ble
im-pen-e-tra-ble	un-for-tu-nate
im-prac-ti-ca-ble	un-gov-er-na-ble
in-com-pa-ra-ble	un-ne-ces-sa-ry
in-cor-rig-i-ble	un-par-don-a-ble
in-es-ti-ma-ble	un-reason-a-ble
in-nu-mer-a-ble	un-seaf-on-a-ble
in-sep-a-ra-ble	un-suf-fer-a-ble
in-to-le-ra-ble	un-ut-ter-a-ble

TABLE III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

Al-pha-bet-i-cal	chris-ti-an-i-ty
a-pol-itol-i-cal	chro-no-log-i-cal
a-rit-h-met-i-cal	Dis-a-gree-a-ble
Cat-e-chet-i-cal	dis-ob-e-di-ence
cer-e-mo-ni-al	E-van-gel-i-cal

ex-com-mu-ni-cate	in sig-ni-fi-cant
Fal-li-bil-i-ty	in sup-port-a-ble
Gen-e-al-o-gy	Lib-e-ral-i-ty
gen-e-ral-i-ty	Mat-ri-mo-ni-al
ge-o-graph-i-cal	mer-i-to-ri-ous
ge-o-met-ri-cal	min-if-te-ri-al
Hof-pi-tal-i-ty	Op-por-tu-ni-ty
hyp-o-crit-i-cal	Pen-i-ten-tiar-y
Im-ma-te-ri-al	per-pen-di-cu-lar
im-mo-ral-i-ty	per-e-gri-na-tion
im-por-tu-ni-ty	phi-lo-soph-i-cal
im-pro-pri-e-ty	pop-u-lar-i-ty
in-ci-vil-i-ty	prob-a-bil-i-ty
in-con-ve-ni-a-ble	Rec-on-cil-a-ble
in-con-sid-e-rate	rep-re-sent-a-tive
in-con-ve-ni-ent	Sen-si-bil-i-ty
in-e-qual-i-ty	sen-su-al-i-ty
in-ex-press-i-ble	su-per-na-tu-ral
in-fi-del-i-ty	Un-ac-count-a-ble
in-ge-nu-i-ty	u-ni-form-i-ty

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the fourth Syllable.*

Ad-min-ist-ra-tor	ex per-i-men-tal
Char-ac-ter-ist-ic	Im-pro-pri-a-tor
co-op-e-ra-tor	Mul-ti-plic-a-tor
De-nom-i-na-tor	Su-per-a-bun-dance
Ec-cle-si-as-tic	Un-cir-cum-ci-sed

Note, *Terminations in -able, as, un-a-ble, un-feel-on-a-ble, &c. are pronounced abl, or ebl; as, un-abl, un-sezn-ebl, un-kon-sev-ebl, un-fertsh-ebl, mar-ridzh-ibl, &c.*

Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. or Words usually beginning with a Capital.

Proper Names of One Syllable.

ANNE	Eve	Ham	Kent	Rhone	Turk
Bath	Fife	Holt	Lyn	Rhine	Throne
Burgh	Blint	Hull	Luke	Rome	Tweed
Calne	France	James	Leek	Ruth	Ufk
Charles	French	Jane	March	Seth	Wales
Christ	George	Jew	May	Spain	Ware
Czar	Giles	Job	Neil	Stone	Welch
Deal	Guy	John	Paul	Stroud	Wilts
Dutch	Hugh	Joyce	Pool	Saul	Wills
Elbe	Hague	Jude	Ralph	Troy	York

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

Aa-ron	Auf-tin	Brain-try	Chat-ham
A-bel	Bake-well	Brant-ford	Chel-sea
Ac-ton	Bal-tic	Bridge-well	Chef-ter
Ad-am	Ban-gor	Bridge-end	Chef-hunt
Ag-nes	Bed-ford	Brif-tol	Chi na
Al-ban	Bent-ly	Bri-tain	Christ mas
Am-brose	Berk-shire	Brit-on	Cle-ment
An-drew	Ber-nard	Brit-ish	Cole-hill
An-na	Ber-wick	Burn-ham	Cole-brook
An-twerp	Beu-lah	Bur-ton	Con-stance
Ar-ran	Bin-brook	Cam-den	Con-way
An-trim	Bing-ham	Carle-ton	Corn-wal
Ar-thur	Bland ford	Caf-co	Crav-an
A-sia	Bol-ton	Caf tor	Crow-land
Ash-ly	Bos-ton	Caith-ness	Croy-don
Au-gust	Brad-ford	Ca-wood	Cy-press

Cham plain	E sau	Har-wich	Lam-bert
Con naught	Est het	Haf-tings	Lam beth
Creke ledge	Eu rope	Hat-field	Lan daff
Deer-field	Ex mouth	Heav en	Lance-lot
Dub lin	Falk land	Her-od	Land grave
Dal ton	Fal mouth	High gate	Lau rence
Dan by	Fish kill	Hu ron	Lein-ster
Da nube	Flush ing	Hol land	Lem-ing
Dart ford	Flor-ence	Hor-ton	Lemf ter
Da vid	Frank ford	Hum phrey	Len ox
Den mark	Frank lin	Hunt ly	Leon-ard
Dept ford	Fri-day	Huf tings	Leo pald
Der by	Gro-ton	Hut ton	Le vite
Dig by	Go-shen	I la	Ley den
Do ver	Gan ges	Isp wich	Litch field
Dun kirk	Guern sey	Ire land	Lincoln
Dun mow	Gay ton	I saac	Lind fey
Dur ham	Ge-rard	Ile worth	Lif bon
Eaf ton	Gi hon	Jef fe	Lon don
Em ma	Glas gow	Jo ab	Lud gate
Eaf ter	God-frey	Jo ash	Lud low
Ea ton	Graf-ton	Jo nah	Maid stone
E den	Gravel-end	Jop pa	Manf field
Edge ware	Green-wich	Ja cob	Mar low
Ed ward	Guild-hall	Jer fey	Marfh field
Ed win	Guild ford	Je fus	Mat thew
E gypt	Guin-ea	Jo nas	Med way
E li	Hart-ford	Jo seph	Mer ton
En field	Hope well	Ju das	Mil brook
Eng land	Hack-ney	Ju dith	Mil ton
Eng lish	Ham burgh	Ken net	Mo hawk
Ep ping	Hamp ton	Kil dare	Mon mouth
Ep som	Hamp sted	Kings ton	Mon day
Epf worrh	Han nah	Kin sale	Mo fes
Ef sex	Hant-shire	Le vi	Mul grave

Mun ster	Po land	Sheer nefs	Thurf day
Mur ray	Port land	Shef field	Ti ber
Natch es	Portf mouth	Shet land	Ti tus
Na ples	Prince ton	Sher burne	Tick hall
New gate	Pres ton	Shrop shire	Tin mouth
New ark	Pres cot	Si mon	Tob it
New burgh	Pruf fia	Smyr na	Tru ro
New bridge	Que bec	Sod om	Tren ton
New land	Ra chel	South ward	Tuef day
New port	Ra hab	Span ish	Tun bridge
New ton	Rad nor	Spring field	Tur key
No ah	Ram sey	Spit head	Vash ti
Nor folk	Read ing	Straf ford	Ve nice
Nor ton	Rich mond	Stan hope	Vin cent
Nor way	Ring wood	Stan ton	Ulf ter
Nor wich	Rip ley	Ste phen	Up fal
Oak ham	Rip pon	Stock bridge	Up ton
Ork ney	Rob ert	Stock port	Ux bridge
Or mond	Ro ger	Stock ton	Wil ton
Or ton	Row land	Stone henge	Wilt shire
Or well	Rum ney	Suf folk	Wind for
Ow en	Rum sey	Sur ry	Winf low
Ox ford	Ruf fia	Suf fex	Wool wich
Par is	Rut land	Sut ton	Xan thus
Pem bridge	Rye gate	Swe den	Xerx es
Pem broke	Samp son	Swit zer	Yar mouth
Pen rith	Sand wich	Swan zey	York shire
Pen ryn	Sa voy	Tam ar	Ze nith
Pe ter	Schuyl kill	Tar tar	Za dock
Pet worth	Scot land	Taun ton	Ze resh
Pittf burg	Sev ern	Than et	Zik lag
Phil ip	Shan non	Thet ferd	Zim ri
Plym outh	Shad rach	Thom as	Zi on

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

A men	Cape-May	Ja-pan	Na varre
Ar-gyle	Chop-tank	Ju ly	Of tend
Bel-grade	Cole-rain	Le on	Pe quea
Bel-isle	Crown-point	Le vant	Pe ru
Ben-gal	De-troit	Lor rain	Pe dee
Bra-zil	Dun-bar	Ma drid	San tee
Bre-ton	Dun-blane	Mon teith	Se ville
Ca-naan	Dun-dee	Mo gul	Stock holm
Car-lisle	Dum fries	Mon trofs	Tan gier
Caf-tile	Fay ette	New York	Ver failles
Cham-blee	Hol stein	Na mur	

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

Ab i gail	An gle sea	Bar na bas
Ab ing ton	An tho ny	Barn sta ble
A bra ham	An ti christ	Beel ze bub
Ab sa lom	An ti och	Ben ja min
Ac co mack	Ap ple by	Bev er ly
Af ri ca	Ar un dale	Beth le hem
Ag a bus	At tle bridge	Bil lins gate
Al co ran	Auf tri a	Bir ming ham
Al i cant	Aylef bur y	Bor den ton
Al ba ny	Bab y lon	Bridg wa ter
An cas ter	Bal ti more	Bran dy wine
An do ver	Ban bur y	Brid ling ton

Buck-ing-ham	Ex-o-dus	Lan-ca-shire
Bur-ling-ton	Fred-e-rick	Lan-caf-ter
By-ber-ry	Flor-i-da	Laz-a-rus
Can-a-da	Ga-bri-el	Liv-er-pool
Can-dle-mas	Gal-lo-way	Lei-ces-ter
Can-ti-cles	Gas-co-ny	Leb-a-non
Cath-er-ine	Gen-e-fis	Lex-ing-ton
Cher-o-kee	Ger-man-town	Lim-e-rick
Chef-a-peek	Ger-ma-ny	Lou-if-burg
Chef-ter-field	Glou-ces-ter	Lyd-i-a
Chi-ches-ter	Got-tin-gen	Mag-da-len
Chri-ten-dom	Greg-o-ry	Ma-ho-met
Chri-ti-an	Hag-er-ston	Mal-a-ga
Chri-to-pher	Hal-li-fax	Malmf-bu-ry
Chry-fof-tom	Had-don-field	Man-ches-ter
Clar-en-dom	Ham-il-ton	Mar-ga-ret
Col-ches-ter	Han-o-ver	Marl-bor-ough
Con-nis-ton	Har-ring-ton	Mar-ma-duke
Con-stantine	Her-cu-les	Ma-ry-land
Cor-fi-ca	Hunt-ing-ton	Mex-i-co
Cov-en-try	If-a-bel	Mi-cha-el
Cum-ber-land	It-a-ly	Mid-dle-sex
Cun-ning-ham	In-di-a	Mid-dle-ton
Dan-i-el	If-ra-el	Muf-co-vy
Deb-o-rah	If-lingt-on	Na-o-mi
Del-a-ware	Ish-ma-el	Neth-er-lands
Dev-on-shire	Ish-bo-sheth	New-bu-ry
Dor-ches-ter	Jef-fe-ry	Nich-o-las
Dor-o-thy	Jer-i-cho	Nor-man-dy
Dor-set-shire	Jef-u-it	Not-ing-ham
Dun-bar-ton	Jez-e-bel	Nor-ring-ton
Dun-gar-van	Josh-u-a	Ol-i-ver
Dunf-ta-ble	Jon-a-than	Peach-bot-tom
E-den-ton	Ken-sing-ton	Pen-ne-pack
Ex-e-ter	Ket-ter-ing	Pick-er-ing

Por tu gal	Som er fet	Wed nes day
Rick manf worth	Span i ard	West min ster
Roch ef ter	Sun bu ry	West more land
Rock ing ham	Sun der land	Weth er by
Rof co mon	Suth er land	Whit fun day
Rot ter dam	Swit zer land	Whit fun tide
Sam u el	Syr i a	Will iamf burg
Sat ur day	Tab i tha	Wil ming ton
Ser aph im	Ty chi cus	Win chef ter
Sim e on	Tim o thy	Wor ces ter
Shafif bu ry	Tin i cum	Wood ber ry
Skrewf bu ry	Trin i ty	Ze bu lon
Soc ra tes	Tuf ca ny	Zach a ry
Si ci ly	Val en tine	Xen o phen
Sim e on	Wa ter ford	Ze be dee
Sol o mon	Wash ing ton	Zo di ac

T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A chai a	Bif sex tile	E quat or
A lep po	Ca na ry	Eli ab
A grip pa	Cre mo na	E li as
A pol los	Co han sey	E lish a
A quil la	Co do rus	Egg Har bour
An ti gua	Cy re ne	E fai as
An co cas	Da maf cus	Eu phra tes
Au gus ta	Da ri us	Ge ne va
Au gus tine	De cem ber	Ge ha zi
Arch an gel	Drog he da	Gib ral tar
Ba ha ma	Di an a	Go li ah
Bar ba does	E clip tic	Go mor rah
Ber mu das	E gyp tian	Gre na da

Ha bak kuk	Nan tue ket	Rhode If land
Ho fan na	Na than iel	Sa'rep ta
Ho fe a	New caſtle	San bal let
I tal ian	New ha ven	Sap phi ra
Ig na tius	New mar ket	Sep tem ber
Ja mai ca	North ampton	Sha moki u
Je ho vah	No vem ber	Si le fia
Je phun neh	O hi o	South amp ton
Jo ſe phus	Oc to ber	So phi a
Jo ſi ah	Paſ fy unk	Su ma tra
Ju de a	Pa ler mo	Su fan na
Ken tue ky	Pa tap ſco	Syl veſ ter
King feſſ ing	Pa tux ent	Ter tul luſ
Long If land	Po to mack	To bi as
Ma dei ra	Pamph il ia	To le do
Ma jor ca	Phi le mon	Ve ne tian
Ma lac ca	Phil ip pi	Ve ro na
Mat thi as	Port roy al	Vi en na
Mef ſi ah	Pow ha tan	West cheſ ter
Mor rec co	Prif cil la	White ha ven
Mo de na	Ra ven a	Wi o ming
Mount Hol ly	Re bek ah	Zac che us

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the laſt Syllable.*

Ab er deen	Fron te nac	Naz a rene
Al be mar le	In ver neſ	New Or leans
Am ſter dam	Lan gue doc	Roc ky ridge
An an dale	Mar cuſ hook	Ro a noke
Char le ville	Moun te rat	Scan de roon
Char le roy	Mon tre al	Sto ny brook

Proper Names of four Syllables.

TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

Can ter bu ry	Hi e rar chy	Mi cha el mas
Feb ru a ry	Is ra el ite	Sal is bu ry
Fred e rick burg Jan i za ry		Pow nai bo rough
Glas ten bu ry	Jan u a ry	

TABLE II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A hith o phel	Co ccl i co	Ho ra ti o
A me li a	Co los si ans	He ro di us
A mer i ca	Co per ni cus	I co ni um
A poc ry pha	Co rin thi ans	I du me a
A ra bi a	Cor ne li us	Je ru sa lem
An ap o lis	Con nec ti cut	Le vi ti cus
Ar me ni a	Dal ma ti a	Ma hom e tan
As phal ti des	Di o ge nes	Ma tin i cock
As sy ri a	E li za beth	Mel chiz e deck
Bar thol o mew	E phe si ans	Me phib o s beth
Bar ti me us	E piph a ny	Me thu selah
Beth a ba ra	Eu rope an	Mol da vi a
Bi thyn i a	E ze ki el	Mont gom le ry
Bo he mi a	Em man u el	Mo ra vi a
Caf fra ri a	Eu roc ly don	Mo sa i cal
Cal a bri a	Gal a ti a	Ne sham o ny
Ca per na um	Gal i ci a	O nes i mus
Ce sa rea	Gal i po lis	On ta ri o
Ce ci li a	Ga ma li el	Pa la ti nate

Pam phy li a	Sa ma ri tan	Ther mom e ter
Phil lip pi ans	Sar din i a	Ti be ri us
Phi listi a	Scla vo ni a	Ve suv i us
Pe nel o pe	Sen nach e rib	Vir gin i a
Pis ca ta way	She nec ta dy	West pha li a
Sa ma ri a	The oph i lus	Wi com i co

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words, is on the third Syllable.*

A bi a ther	E le a zer	Ni a ga ra
Ad o ni jah	E ze ki as	Nock a mix on
A lex an der	E qui noc tial	O ba di ah
Al le ga ny	Hal le lu jah	Oc to ra ra
An a bap tist	Hen ri et ta	Pal e stin a
An na ni as	Hez e kiah	Per ki o ming
Ap po mat ox	Isa bel la	Rap pa han nock
Ar tax erx'es	Jer e mi ah	Rem a li ah
Ath a li ah	Jer o bo am	Sa la man co
Bar al ze bub	Ju ni at a	Sam o thra cia
Bar ce lo na	Kit tat ti ny	Sar a to ga
Ber a chi as	La zar et to	Shan on do ah
Bo a ner ges	Lit tle brit ain	Stat en Is land
Car o li na	Lon don der ry	Suf que han nah
Cag li a ri	Mad a gal car	Tap pa han nock
Ca pa do ci a	Mar ti ni co	Thy a ti ra
Com po stel la	Maf fa chuf ets	Trac on i tus
Co pen ha gen	Mar ga ret ta	Tul pe hock en
Chris ti an a	Max i mil lian	Tuf ca ro ra
Con es to go	Mif si sip pi	Zech a ri ah
Dal ma nu tha	Ne he mi ah	Zed e ki ah
Dom i ni co	Nic o de mus	Zep ha ni ah

Proper Names of Five Syllables.

TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

Alexandria	Nebuzardan
Adramyttium	Nicomedia
Arifobulus	Novascotia
Capadocia	Pennsylvania
Cephallonia	Philadelphiam
Deuteronomy	Pittsylvania
Dionysius	Ramothgilead
Equinotia	Samothracia
Ethiopia	Scandinavia
Helipolis	Sexagesima
Lithuania	Spotsylvania
Lycania	Theodosius
Maceonia	Thefalonians
Maximilian	Transylvania
Metropoli	University

TABLE II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the fourth Syllable.*

Ahasuerus	Laodicea
Arimatea	Monogahela
Babylonia	Nebuchadnezzar
Constantinople	Peloponnesus
Ecclesiastes	Thefalonica
Epaphroditus	Ticonderoga
Hispagnola	Nebuzardan

TABLE III.

*Proper Names of six Syllables.**Accented as marked.*

A bel beth má a cah
 Be ro dach bal á dan
 Ec cle si á l ti cus
 His to ri ó gra phy

Ma her shal al hásh baz
 Med i ter rán e an
 Me so po tá mi a

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capital Towns.</i>
Ver-mont	Ben-ning-ton
New-Hamp-shire	Portf-mouth
Maf-sa-chu-fetts	Bos-ton
Rhode-Island	New-port
Con-nec-ti-cut	Hart-ford
New-York	New-York
New-Jer-sey	Tren-ton
Penn-syl-va-ni-a	Phi-la-del-phia
Del-a-ware	New-cas-tle
Ma-ry-land	Bal-ti-more
Vir-gi-ni-a	Rich-mond
Ken-tuc-ky	Dan-ville
North-Ca-ro-li-na	New-bern
South-Ca-ro-li-na	Charlef-ton
Geor-gi-a	Sa-van-nah
South West Ter-ri-to-ry	Knox-ville
North West Ter-ri-to-ry	Ma-ri-et-ta

A New Guide to the English Tongue.

PART II.

A Table of Words, the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

ALL, to be troubled	Bals, in music
Ale, malt liquor	Base; vile
Air, one of the elements	Baize, cloth so called
Are, they are	Bays, bay trees
Heir, to an estate	Beer, to drink
All, every one	Bier, to carry the dead
Awl, to bore holes	Bean, pulse
Allow'd, granted	Been, was at a place
Aloud, with a noise	Beat, to strike
Altar, for sacrifice	Beet, an herb
Alter, to change	Berry, a small fruit
An, a particle	Bury, to lay in the grave
Anne, a women's name	Bile, a swelling
Ant, a pismire	Boil, as water on the fire
Aunt, uncle's wife	Blew, did blow
Array, good order	Blue, colour
Array, to clothe	Board, a plank
Assent, an agreement	Bor'd, made a hole
Ascent, going up	Boar, a beast
Augur, a soothsayer	Bore, to make a hole
Auger, for carpenters	Bold, confident
Bail, a surety for debt	Bowl'd did bowl
Bale, of cloth or silk	Bolt, for a door
Bald, without hair	Boult, to sift
Bawl'd, cry'd aloud	Bow, to bend
Ball, a round substance	Bough, a branch
Bawl, to cry aloud	Boy, a lad
Barbara, a women's name	Buoy, to bear up
Barbary, a country	Bow, to shoot with
Buberry, a fruit	Beau, a fine gentlemen
Bare, naked	Brake, an herb
Bear, a beast	Break, to part asunder

Bready

- Bread, to eat
 Bred, brought up
 Breaches, broken places
 Breeches, to wear
 Burrow, for rabbits
 Borough, a corporation
 By, near
 Buy, for money
 Brews, he breweth
 Bruise, to break
 But, a particle
 Butt, two hogheads
 Cain, Abel's brother
 Cane, to walk with
 Calais, in France
 Chalice, a cup
 Gall, to cry out
 Cawl, for a periwig
 Calendar, an account of time
 Calender, to smooth cloth
 Can, to be able
 Cann, to drink out of
 Cannon, a great gun
 Canon, a rule
 Capital, chief
 Capitol, a tower in Rome
 Canvas, coarse cloth
 Canvass, to examine
 Cart, to carry things in
 Chart, a delineation of a place
 Cashier, a cash keeper
 Cashire, to disband
 Cell, a hut
 Sell, to dispose of
 Cellar, the lowest room
 Seller, that sellers
 Censer, for incense
 Censor, a reformer
 Cession, a resigning
 Session, assizes
 Cholera, rage
 Collar, for the neck
 Ceiling, of a room
 Sealing, setting a seal
 Chronical, of long continuance
 Chronicle, an history
 Clause, of a sentence
 Claws, of a bird or beast
 Climax, to get up a tree
 Clime, in geography
 Close, to shut up
 Clothes, garments
 Coat, a garment
 Cote, a cottage,
 Coarse, homely
 Course, order
 Complement, a full number
 Compliment, to speak oblig-
 ingly
 Cousin, relation
 Cozen, to cheat
 Council, an assembly
 Counsel, to advise
 Cruise, to sail up and down
 Cruse, a little vessel
 Current, a running stream
 Currant, passable
 Courier, a messenger
 Carrier, a dresser of leather
 Creek, a small stream
 Creak, to make a noise
 Crewel, worsted
 Cruel, fierce
 Dane, a man of Denmark
 Design, to vouchsafe
 Dam, to stop water
 Damn, to condemn
 Day, 24 hours
 Dey, a magistrate in Barbary
 Dear, of great value
 Deer, a wild beast
 Dew, from heaven
 Due, a debt
 Do, to act

- Die, to decease
 Dye, to stain cloth
 Dire, dreadful
 Dyer, a stainer of cloth
 Disease, a sickness
 Disseize, to dispossess
 Doe, a female deer
 Dough, paste or leaven
 Done, acted
 Dun, colour
 Earing, the time of harvest
 Ear-ring, a ring for the ear
 Er, the son of Judah
 Err, to mistake
 Fane, a weather-cock
 Fain, desirous
 Feign, to dissemble
 Faint, weary
 Feint, a false march
 Fair, comely
 Fare, entertainment
 Felion, a whitelaw
 Felon, a criminal
 File, of metal
 Foil, to overcome
 Fir, wood
 Furr, skin
 Flea, an insect
 Flee, to run
 Flew, did fly
 Flue, soft hair of a rabbit
 Flour, meal
 Flower, of the field
 Forth, abroad
 Fourth, in number
 Foul, nasty
 Fowl, a bird
 Fray, quarrels
 Phrase, expression
 Gall, a bitter substance
 Gaul, a Frenchman
 Gargil, a distemper in geese
 Gargle, to wash the mouth
 Gilt, with gold
 Guilt, sin
 Glair, the white of an egg
 Glare, dazzling
 Grate, for coals
 Great, large
 Grater, for the nutmeg
 Greater, larger
 Grays, the name of a place
 Graze, to eat grass
 Grease, fat
 Greece, a country
 Groan, to sigh
 Grown, encreased
 Hail, to salute
 Hale, to drag
 Hart, a beast so called
 Heart, the seat of life
 Hare, an animal
 Hair, of the head
 Here, in this place
 Hear, to hearken
 Hew, to cut
 Hee, colour
 Hugh, a man's name
 Him, that man
 Hymn, a sacred song
 Hire, wages
 Higher, more high
 Hoar, frost
 Whore, a lewd woman
 Hole, hollownels
 Whole, perfect
 Hoop, for a tub
 Whoop, to cry
 Hough, to hamstring
 Huff, to swagger
 I, myself
 Eye, to see with

- I'll, I will
 Isle, an island
 In, within
 Inn, for travellers
 Indict, to prosecute
 Indite, to compose
 Kill, to murder
 Kiln, for bricks
 Knave, a dishonest man
 Nave, of a wheel
 Knight, a title of honour
 Night, the evening
 Know, to be acquainted
 No, not so
 Knew, did know
 New, not old nor used
 Known, discovered
 None, not any
 Knows, he knoweth
 Nose, of the face
 Lade, to load
 Laid, placed
 Lain, did lie
 Lane, a narrow passage
 Leak, to let in water
 Leek, a pot herb
 Lees, dregs of wine
 Lease, a grant of lands
 Lessen, to make less
 Lesson, in reading
 Liar, a teller of lies
 Lyre, a musical instrument
 Limb, a member
 Limn, to paint
 Line, in length
 Loin, of veal
 Led, did lead
 Lead, metal
 Lie, to lie along
 Lie, a falsity
 Lo, behold
 Low, not high
 Made, finished
 Maid, a virgin
 Main, the chief thing
 Mane, of a horse
 Male, the he
 Mail, armour
 Mall, a wooden hammer
 Mawl, to beat
 Manner, custom
 Manor, a lordship
 Marten, a bird
 Martin, a man's name
 Mean, of low value
 Mein, behaviour
 Meat, to eat
 Meet, together
 Mete, to measure
 Metal, gold, silver, &c.
 Mettle, briskness
 Mews, for hawks
 Muse, to meditate
 Mite, an insect
 Might, strength
 Moan, to lament
 Mown, cut down
 Moat, a ditch
 Mote, in the eye
 More, in quantity
 Mower, one that moweth
 Mo, more
 Mow, to cut down grass
 Mortar, to pound in
 Morter, made of lime
 Naught, bad
 Naught, nothing
 Nay, not
 Neigh, as a horse
 News, tidings
 Noose, a knot
 Not, denying
 Knot, made by tying

- Oar, of a boat
 O'er, over
 Of, belonging to
 Off, at a distance
 Oh! alas
 Owe, to be indebted
 One, in number
 Won, did win
 Our, of us
 Hour, sixty minutes
 Palate, of the mouth
 Pallet, a little bed
 Pale, colour
 Pail, a vessel
 Pall, a funeral cloth
 Paul, a man's name
 Pain, torment
 Pane, a square glass
 Peal upon the bells
 Peel, the outside
 Pear, fruit
 Pair, a couple
 Pare, to cut off
 Peer, a lord
 Pier, a large glass
 Peter, a man's name
 Petre, salt
 Pint, half a quart
 Point, a step
 Plain, even
 Plane, to make smooth
 Plate, a flat piece of metal
 Plait, a fold in a garment
 Pleas, courts of law
 Please, to content
 Plough, the instrument
 Plow, to make a furrow
 Pore, of the skin
 Pour, as water
 Practice, exercise
 Practise, to exercise
 Pray, to beseech
 Prey, booty
 Praise, commendation
 Prays, he prayeth
 Principal, chief
 Principle, the first rule
 Profit, advantage
 Propheet, a foreteller
 Quire, of paper
 Choir, of singers
 Rain, water
 Reign, to rule
 Rein, a bridle
 Raise, to set up
 Rays, sun beams
 Race, to run
 Rase, to demolish
 Red, a colour
 Read, did read
 Reddish, somewhat red
 Radish, a root
 Reed, a shrub
 Read, in a book
 Rere, the back part
 Rear, to erect
 Rest, ease
 Wrest, to force
 Retch, to vomit
 Wretch, an unhappy man
 Rhyme, in verse
 Rime, a freezing mist
 Rye, corn
 Wry, crooked
 Ring, the bells
 Wring, the hands
 Rite, a ceremony
 Right, just and true
 Write, with a pen
 Rode, did ride
 Road, the highway
 Row'd, did row

- Roe, a kind of deer
 Row, a rank
 Rood, fourth part of an acre
 Rude, impudent
 Rome, a city
 Room, part of an house
 Rhenn, spittle
 Rote, by heart
 Wrote, did write
 Rough, not smooth
 Ruff, a neckcloth
 Sail, of a ship
 Sale, selling
 Salary, wages
 Celery, an herb
 Scilly, an Island
 Silly, foolish
 Saver, he that saveth
 Savor, taste or smell
 Saviour, Jesus Christ
 Scene, of a stage
 Seen, beheld
 Seas, great waters
 Sees, teeth
 Seize, to lay hold of
 Sea, a great water
 See, behold
 Sear, to burn
 Seer, a prophet
 Sent, ordered away
 Scent, smell
 Seignior, lord
 Senior, elder
 Shoar, to prop
 Shore, the coast
 Shewn, did shew
 Shone, did shine
 Site, situation
 Cite, so summon
 Sight, seeing
 Sloe, a fruit
 Slow, not quick
 So, thus
 Sow, the seed
 Soal, of the shoe
 Soul, spirit
 Some, a part
 Sum, the whole
 Son, a male child
 Sun, in the heavens
 Sore, an ulcer
 Soar, to mount upward
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stair, a step
 Stains, the name of a place
 Stains, spots
 Steal, to rob
 Steel, metal
 Stear, a young bullock
 Steer, to guide a ship
 Stile, for a passage
 Style, of writing
 Straight, not crooked
 Strait, narrow
 Succour, to help
 Sucker, a young twig
 Subtle, cunning
 Suttle, weight
 Tacks, smalls nails
 Tax, a rate
 Tail, the end
 Tale, a story
 Tare, weight allowed
 Tear, to rend in pieces
 Team, a waggon
 Teem, to go with young
 Threw, did throw
 Through, quite through
 Their, of them
 There, in that place
 Throne, a seat of state
 Thrown, cast
 The, a particle
 Thee, yourself

Time, not eternity	Way, to walk in
Thyme, an herb	Weigh, to balance
Too, likewise	Wey, forty bushels
Two, a couple	Whey, milk and rennet
To, unto	Weal, good
Toe, of the foot	Veal, calf's flesh
Tow, to draw along	Wheal, a pimple
Told, informed	Wheel, of a carriage
Toll'd, as a bell	Weak, not strong
Tour, a journey	Week, seven days
Tower, a fortified place	Weather, disposition of the air
Vale, a valley	Whether, which of the two
Veil, a covering	White, colour
Vain, useless	Wight, an island
Vane, to shew the wind	Wither, to decay
Vein, for the blood	Whither, which way
Vice, ill habit	Vile, base
Vise, a screw	Wile, a trick
Wade, to go in the water	While, in the mean time
Weigh'd, in the balance	Wood, trees
Wait, to expect	Would, was willing
Weight, for the scales	Wrath, anger
Wale, the mark of a ship	Wroth, to be angry
Whale, a sea fish	Ye, yourselves
Ware, merchandize	Yes, yes
Wear, to become thin	Ewe, a sheep
Were, was	Yew, a tree
Where, at what place	You, yourself
Waste, to spend	
Waist, the middle	

A Table of Words the same in Spelling, but different in sound and signification; the one being a Noun, the other a Verb—marked n. v. and accented.

n'Absent, not present	n'Compact, a contract
v'Absent', to withdraw	v'Compact', to join together
n'Cement, a matter which sticks bodies together	n'Conflict, a violent strug- gle
v'Cement', to unite	v'Conflict', to strive

- n'*Contract, a bargain
*v*Contract', to shrink up
*n'*Convert, a person turned from one opinion to another
*v*Convert', to change into another substance
*n'*Convict, a person cast at the bar
*v*Convict', to prove guilty
*n'*Desert, a wilderness
*v*Desert', to forsake
*n'*Elect, the chosen
*v*Elect', to choose
*n'*Frequent, often
*v*Frequent', to visit often
*n'*Incense, perfumes from an offering
*v*Incense', to enrage
*n'*Import, tendency
*v*Import', to bring into a country
*n'*Minute, sixty seconds
*v*Minute', small
*n'*Object, something which strikes the senses
*v*Object', to oppose
*n'*Present, a gift
*v*Present', to exhibit to view
*n'*Project, scheme
*v*Project', to scheme
*n'*Rebel, one who opposes lawful authority
*v*Rebel' to rise in opposition to authority
*n'*Record, a register
*v*Record', register any thing
*n'*Subject, that in which any thing exists
*v*Subject', to put or bring under
*n'*Torment, pain
*v*Torment', to teaze

TABLE II.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. or answ. Answer | B. D. Baccalaureus, Divinitatis, Bachelor of Divinity |
| A. P. S. American Philosophical Society | B. V. Blessed Virgin |
| A. A. S. American Academy of Sciences | Cent. Century, an Hundred |
| A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts. | Cant. Canticles |
| Act. Account | Capt. Captain |
| A. D. Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord | Cat. Catechism |
| Admin. Administrators | Chap. Chapter |
| A. M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts: Ante Meridiem, before Noon: and Anno Mundi, in the Year of world. | Chron. Chronicles |
| | Col. Colonel, Colossians |
| | Co. or Comp. Company |
| | Dr. Doctor, Debtor |
| | D. D. Doctor, Divinitatis, Doctor of Divinity |
| | d. denarius, a Penny |

ad. delivered	MS. Manuscript
Dec. 10ber. December	MSS. Manuscripts
Deut. Denteronomy	m. manipulus, a handful
Do. Ditto, the same	N. B. note bene, mark well
E. g. Exempla gratia, as for	n. l. non liquet, it appears not
Example	Nov. or 9ber. November
Esa. Elaias	N. S. New Style
Esq. Elquire	Num. Number
Exod. Exodus	Oct. or 8ber. October
Exr. Executor	O. S. Old Stile
Feb. February	Per Cent, per Centum, by the
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal	Hundred
Society	Phil. Philip
Gal. Galatians	Philom. Philomathes, a Lover
Gen. Genesis	of Learning; or Philomathe-
Genl. General	maticus, a Lover of the Ma-
Genmo. Generalissimo	thematics.
Heb. Hebrews	P. M. Post Meridiem, After-
Id. Idem, the same	noon.
ibid. ibidem, in the same place	P. S. Postscript
i. e. id est, that is	Pl. Psalms
J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Sal-	Q. Question
vator, Jesus the saviour of	q. d. quasi dicat, as if he
Men	should say
Isa. Iſaiah	q. d. quantum liber, as much
Jer. Jeremy	as you please
Josa. Joshua	q. s. quantum sufficit, a suffici-
Kt. Knight	ent quantity
L. in Number 50	S. T. P. Sacro sanctæ Theolo-
Lam. Lamentations	gæ Professor, Professor of
Lev. Leviticus	Divinity
Lieut. Lieutenant	Sep. or 7ber. September
L. L. D. Legum Doctor, Doc-	Theff. Theſſalonians
tor of Laws	U. S. A. United States of A-
L. liber, Book; and libra,	merica.
Pounds	Viz. videlicet, that is to say
M. A. Magister Artium, Mas-	V. vide, see, verse, Five
ter of Arts	Xt. Christ
M. B. Medicine Baccalaureus	Xn. Christian
Bachelor of Physic	Xpher. Christopher
Mat. Matthew	&. er, and
Mr. Master. Mrs. Mistress	&c. etcetra, and so forth

TABLE III.
Of NUMBERS.

1	I	one	59	XXXIX	thirty-nine
2	II	two	60	XL	forty
3	III	three	61	XLI	forty-one
4	IV	four	62	XLII	forty-two
5	V	five	63	XLIII	forty-three
6	VI	six	64	XLIV	forty-four
7	VII	seven	65	XLV	forty-five
8	VIII	eight	66	XLVI	forty-six
9	IX	nine	67	XLVII	forty-seven
10	X	ten	68	XLVIII	forty-eight
11	XI	eleven	69	XLIX	forty-nine
12	XII	twelve	50	L	fifty
13	XIII	thirteen	51	LI	fifty-one
14	XIV	fourteen	52	LII	fifty-two
15	XV	fifteen	53	LIII	fifty-three
16	XVI	sixteen	54	LIV	fifty-four
17	XVII	seventeen	55	LV	fifty-five
18	XVIII	eighteen	56	LVI	fifty-six
19	XIX	nineteen	57	LVII	fifty-seven
20	XX	twenty	58	LVIII	fifty-eight
21	XXI	twenty-one	59	LIX	fifty-nine
22	XXII	twenty-two	60	LX	sixty
23	XXIII	twenty-three	61	LXI	sixty-one
24	XXIV	twenty-four	62	LXII	sixty-two
25	XXV	twenty-five	63	LXIII	sixty-three
26	XXVI	twenty-six	64	LXIV	sixty-four
27	XXVII	twenty-seven	65	LXV	sixty-five
28	XXVIII	twenty-eight	66	LXVI	sixty-six
29	XXIX	twenty-nine	67	LXVII	sixty-seven
30	XXX	thirty	68	LXVIII	sixty-eight
31	XXXI	thirty-one	69	LXIX	sixty-nine
32	XXXII	thirty-two	70	LXX	seventy
33	XXXIII	thirty-three	71	LXXI	seventy-one
34	XXXIV	thirty-four	72	LXXII	seventy-two
35	XXXV	thirty-five	73	LXXIII	seventy-three
36	XXXVI	thirty-six	74	LXXIV	seventy-four
37	XXXVII	thirty-seven	75	LXXV	seventy-five
38	XXXVIII	thirty-eight	76	LXXVI	seventy-six

77	LXXVII	seventy-seven	95	XCV	ninety-five
78	LXXVIII	seventy-eight	96	XCVI	ninety-six
79	LXXIX	seventy-nine	97	XCVII	ninety-seven
80	LXXX	eighty	98	XCVIII	ninety-eight
81	LXXXI	eighty-one	99	XCIX	ninety-nine
82	LXXXII	eighty-two	100	C	one hundred
83	LXXXIII	eighty-three	200	CC	two hundred
84	LXXXIV	eighty-four	300	CCC	three hundred
85	LXXXV	eighty-five	400	CCCC	four hundred
86	LXXXVI	eighty-six	500	D	five hundred
87	LXXXVII	eighty-seven	600	DC	six hundred
88	LXXXVIII	eighty-eight	700	DCC	seven hundred
89	LXXXIX	eighty-nine	800	DCCC	eight hundred
90	XC	ninety	900	DCCC	nine hundred
91	XCI	ninety-one	1000	M	one thousand
92	XCII	ninety-two		MDCCXCVI	One thousand seven hundred and ninety six.
93	XCIII	ninety-three			
94	XCIV	ninety-four			

TABLE IV.

A Table of difficult Words, according to their Spelling and Pronunciation. From Sheridan's Dictionary.

Abdication, ab-dy-ka'-shun	Alleger, al ledzh'ur
Abject, ab'jekt	Anarchy, an'ar ky
Aborigines, ab-o-ridzh'y-nez	Angle, ang'l
Abstemious, ab-ste'-myus	Antique, an te'k
Academy, a-kad'-de-my	Anxiety, ank-si'-e-ty
Accident, ak'-sy-dent	Anxious, ank'-syus
Accomplice, ak-kom'-plis	Aphorism, af'-o-rizm
Acc, a'se	Apocrypha, a-pok'-ry-fa
Ache, a'ke	Apologue, ap'-o-log
Acid, as'-sid	Architect, a'r-ky-tekt
Acknowledge, ak-nol-ledzh	Aristocracy, a-ris-tok'-kra-sy
Action, ak'-shun	Asquint, a-skwiint'
Adage, ad'-aje	Asthma, as'-ma
Advantageous, ad-van-ta'-jus	Atmosphere, at-mos'-fere
Adventurer, ad-ven'-tshur-ur	Auction, ak'-shun
Affect, af-fekt'	Auxiliar, agz'-il-yar
Affright, af-fri'te	Axiom, ak'-shum
Alacrity, a-lak'-kry-ty	Bacchus, bak'-kus

- Bachelor, batsh'-e-lor
 Bagno, ban'-nyo
 Balcony, bal-ko'-ny
 Balm, ba'm
 Banquet, bank'-kwit
 Baptism, bap'-tizm
 Basin, ba'in
 Bayonet, bag'-un-et
 Beau, bo'
 Beaver, be'-vur
 Belch, belsh'
 Bellows, bel'-las
 Benight, be'nite
 Benign, be-ni'ne
 Bequeath, be'-kwe'th
 Bequest, be-kwell'
 Bestial, bes't-shal
 Birch, burth'
 Bird, burd'
 Biffextile, bif-seks'-til
 Blaipheme, blas-fe'm
 Boatwain, bo'fn
 Broach, bro'tsh
 Bubble, bub'l
 Bulge, bul'je
 Bureau, bu-ro'
 Cabbage, kab'-bidzh
 Cabin, kab'-bin
 Cage, ka'ge
 Calamanco, kal-a mank'.o
 Calendar, kal'-in-dur
 Calf, kal'f
 Camphire, kam'-fyr
 Candle, kand'l
 Captious, kap'-shus
 Capture, kap'-tshur
 Carnage, ka'r-nidzh
 Carriage, kai'idzh
 Catastrophe, ka-tas'-tro-fe
 Certificate, fer-tif'i-ke't
 Chagrin, sha-gre'n
 Chain, tsha'n
 Chair, tsha'r
 Chaise, sha'ze
 Chalk, tsha'k
 Challenge, tshal'-linje
 Chamber, tsha'm-bur
 Chance, tshan'le
 Chaos, ka'-os
 Character, kar'-ak-tur
 Chariot, tshar'yut
 Charin, tsha'rm
 Chase, tsha'se
 Chat, tshat'
 Chevaux-De-Fris, shiv'vo-de-
 fri'ze
 Chicane, shy-ka'n
 Choir, kwir'
 Chorus, ko'rus
 Circle, ser'kl
 Citadel, si'-a-del
 Clinch, klintsh'
 Clyster, glis'-tur
 Colonel, kur'nel
 Comb, ko'me
 Commission, kum-mish'-un
 Conceive, kon-se've
 Conception, kon-sep'-shun
 Conscience, kon'shense
 Consequent, kon'-se-kwent
 Corps, ko're
 Corpse, ka'rpse
 Cotton, ko'n
 Couch, kou'tsh
 Covenant, kuv'-e-nant
 Couple, kup'l
 Cucumber, kou'-kum-ur
 Cycle, sy'kl
 Cyclopaedia, sy-klo-pe-de'-a
 Czar, za'r
 Damage, dam'idzh
 Debauch, de-ba'tsh
 Decade, dek'ad
 Deepen, de'pu

Democracy, de-mok'-kra-sy	Grasier, gra' zhur
Derision, de-rizh'-un	Halcyon, ha'i-shun
Despicable, des'-py-kabl	Hallelujah, hal le-lo'-ya
Detach, de-tat'sh	Handkerchief, hang'-ker-tshif
Dexterous, deks'-te-rus	Harlequin, har-le-kin
Diaphragm, di'a-fram	Hautboy, ho'-boy
Diarrhoea, di-ar-re'-a	Heaven, hev'n
Discovery, dis-kuv'-er-y	Hedge, hedzh'
Disguise, dis-gy'ze	Hegira, he-ji'-ra
Dishonest, diz-ou'-ist	Heir, e're
Disparage, dis-par'-ridzh	Holier, ho'-zhur
Ditch, ditsh'	Hospital, a's-pi-tal
Dove, duv'	Housewife, huz'-wif
Drachm, dran'	Humour, u'-mur
Draught, draht'	Ides, i'dz
Drought, drou't	Inhesion, in-he'-zhun
Dungeon, dun'-jun	Intrigue, in-tre'g
Each, etsh	Invasion, in-va'-zhun
Echo, ek'-ko	Island, i'-land
Eagle, e'-gl	Ile, ile
Eight, e't	Issue, is'-shu
Eighteenth, e' tenth	Knowledge, nol'-lidzh
Encourager, en kur'-ridzh-ur	Laconick, la-kon'-ik
Encyclopedia, en-si-klo-pe'-dya	Lampblack, lam'-blak
Enough, e-nuf'	Language, lang'-gwidzh
Enthusiasm, in-thu'-zyazm	Language, lang'-gwish
Exact, egz-akt'	Laugh, laf'
Example, egz-a mp'l	Lieutenant, lif-teu'-nant
Eye, y'	Linguist, ling'-gwilt
Fascinate, fas'-sy-nate	Liquid, lik'-kwid
Fatigue, fa-te'g	Litigious, lit-tidzh'-us
Ferocious, fe-ro'-shus	Luggage, lug'-gidzh
Flambeau, flam'-bo	Luxuriant, lug zho'-ryant
Foot, fut'	Luxury, lak'-shur-y
Franchise, frau'-tshiz	Machine, ma-shi'n
Furlough, fur'-lo	Manor, man'-nur
Gazette, ga-zet'	Marriage, mar'-rizh
Gem, jem'	Martyrology, mar-tur-rol'-lo-
Gnash, nash'	dzhy
Goat, nat'	Masquerade, mas-kur-ra'de
Gnaw, na'	Mechanick, me-kan'-nik
Graduate, grad'-u-et	Meridian, me-ridzh'-un

Mighty, mi'-ty	Religious, re-lidzh'-us
Myrrh, mer'	Rendezvous, ron'-dè-vo
Nauseous, na' shus	Sapphire, saf'-fyr
Neigh, ne'	Sceptick, skep'-tic
Neighbour, ne'-bur	Schism, fiz'm
Niche, nitsh'	Sciatick, si-at'-tik
Nigh, ni'	Seignior, se'n-nyor
Night, ni'-te	Sigh, si'h
Oblique, ob-li'ke	Sight, si'te
Obloquy, ob'-lo-kwy	Soot, sut'
Obnoxious, ob-nok'-shus	Spectacle, spek'-tekl
Occult, ok-kult'	Spectre, spek'-tur
Ocean, o'-shun	Syllable, si-lebl
Onion, un'-nyun	Synecdoche, sy-neck'-do-ke
Opaque, o-pa'ke	Synod, sin'nod
Orphan, a'r-fun	Technical, tek'-ny-kel
Ostrich, os'tritsh	Testaceous, tes-ta'-shus
Pageant, padzi'-ent	Tight, ti'te
Panegyrick, pan-ne-dzher'-rik	Tongue, tung'
Parliament, Par'-le-ment	Tough, tut'
Paroxysm, par'-rok-fizms	Trencher, tren'-tshur
Paschal, pas'-kal	Trough, trof'
Pedagogue, ped'-da-gog	Vacuum, vak'u-um
Petition, pe-tishi'-un	Vague, va'g
Philosophy, fil los'-fo-fy	Uction, unk'-shun
Phelgm, flem'	Uxorious, ugz-o'-ryus
Phlegmatick, fleg'-ma-tik	Wednesday, wen'-z-day
Phylisick, tiz'-zik	Wheel, hwe'l
Promulge, pro-muldzh'	Whelp, hwelp'
Psalms, sa'm	Whip, hwip'
Psalter, sa'l-tur	Women, wim'-min
Puisne, pu'-ny	Wrap, rap'
Question, kwes'-tshun	Wrapper, rap'-pur
Quoth, ko'th	Wreath, re'th
Quotient, ko'thent	Wreck, rak'
Radius, ra'-dzhus	Writ, rit'
Radiance, ra' dzhens	Write, ri'te
Ratio, ra'-sho	Wrong, rong'
Rational, rash'-un-el	Yacht, yot'
Reason, re'zn	Yeoman, yem'-mun
Receipt, re-se't	Zodiack, zo'-dzhek
Recognisance, re-kon'-ny zens	Zephyr, zef'-fer

A New Guide to the English Tongue.

PART III.

OF GRAMMAR.

WHAT is Grammar?

Grammar is the art of expressing our thoughts with propriety:

Into how many parts may Grammar be divided?

Four: Orthography, Prosody, Etymology, and Syntax.

1. Orthography teaches the true sounds of letters, the right spelling of words, and division of sentences.

2. Prosody teaches the true pronunciation of words; comprehending, Accent, Emphasis and Cadence.

3. Etymology treats of the different parts of speech; of the inflections, derivation, and analogy of words.

4. Syntax teaches the agreement, and government of words, and the proper construction of sentences.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography teaches the true sounds of letters, the right spelling of words, and division of sentences.

What are LETTERS?

Letters are the first principles of a language; these form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

How many letters are there?

Twenty six: Which are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

How many Vowels are there?

Six: a, e, i, o, u, and y.

How many Consonants are there?

Twenty: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x z.

What distinguishes a vowel or a consonant?

A vowel can make a syllable of itself: Consonants cannot make a syllable unless joined with a vowel.

What do you observe in general, respecting letters?

The letters of the English alphabet, are very imperfect:

Some letters express more sounds than one; whilst others, in particular words, have no sound at all.

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A has three sounds, a, ah, aw, as in ale, al, all. | | | | | |
| bee | B has but one sound, as in bird: and is sometimes silent, as in dumb, subtle, doubt. | | | | | |
| cee | C before a, o, u, l and r, sounds like k, and before e, i, and y, like s, | | | | | |
| | Thus } ca, co, cu; cla, cra; ci, ce, cy.
} ka, ko, ku; kla, kra; si, se, sy. | | | | | |
| dee | D has but one sound, as in rod. | | | | | |
| | E is sounded like a in there, and like u in her: Sometimes at the end of a word e serves to lengthen the sound of the foregoing vowel. | | | | | |
| eff | F has always its own sound, as in office; except in of, where f sounds like v. | | | | | |
| jee | G has a harsh guttural sound; as in gorgon; except before e, i, and y, it sometimes sounds soft, as in gentle: G is sometimes silent, as in phlegm, sign, &c. | | | | | |
| aytch | H is only an aspiration or hard breathing, as in his, and in many words is silent, as in hour, heir, honest. | | | | | |
| | I has a long and a short sound: i is sounded like u in bird, sir; like ee in chagrin, machine. | | | | | |
| ja | J has the sound of dzh, or soft g, as in joy; and is never silent. | | | | | |
| ka | K has but one sound, as in king; is sometimes silent, as in know, knot, knave. | | | | | |
| ll | L has only one sound, as in lame; and often silent, as in salmon, walk, half, could, &c. | | | | | |
| em | M has but one sound, as in man. | | | | | |
| en | N has but one sound, as in no; it is silent in kiln, hymn, &c. | | | | | |
| | O has a long and a short sound; and is sounded like i in women. | | | | | |
| pee | P has but one sound, as in pap; and is sometimes not sounded, as in tempt, Ptolemy. | | | | | |
| cu | Q has partly the sound of k; and always requires u to follow it. | | | | | |
| ar | R has one sound, as in barrel; and is never silent. | | | | | |
| es | S has two sounds; its own sound as in so, and the sound of z, as in rose: si sounds like sh in mission; like zh, as in brasier: s is silent in isle. | | | | | |

tee **T** has generally its own sound, as in turn. **Ti** sounds like **sh**, as in nation, nuptial, with some exceptions, and like **tsh**, in question.

U has a long and a short sound. **U** is sounded like **e**, as in bury, and like **i**, in busy.

vee **V** has always its own sound, as in voice; and is never silent.

double u **W** seems to have the sound that **oo** has in root, as, ooil, gives the sound of will; dooel of dwell.

ex **X** sounds like **z** in Xenophen; it sometimes sounds like **gz**, as in exist, example: and like **ks**, as, in vex.

Y has its long and short sounds, like **i**: At the end of words of more syllables than one, verbs excepted, **y** has commonly the sound of **e**, as in many.

ez **Z** generally keeps its own sound, as in zeal.

Ch sounds like **tsh**, as in charm; like **k** in chorus, technical, archangel, and like **sh** in chaise, chevalier.

Gh sound like **f**, as in laugh; and are often silent, as in light, brought.

Ph sound like **f**, as in Phebe; like **v** in Stephen, and are not sounded in phthisick.

A Diphthong is the union of two vowels in one syllable, as **oa** in boat, **ia** in laid.

A Triphthong is the union of three vowels in one syllable, as **ieu** in adieu, **eau** in beauty.

When are CAPITAL letters to be used?

Capitals are to be used at the beginning of every sentence; of every line in poetry; of all proper names; of all titles; and sometimes of emphatical words in a sentence: The pronoun **I**, and interjection **O**, must be always written in capitals; and sometimes a capital stands for a whole word, as **D. D.** for doctor of divinity; **C.** an hundred; **N. B.** take notice; **U. S.** United States, &c. See pages 86, 88.

What is a SYLLABLE?

A syllable is a perfect vocal sound; and may consist of one letter, as **a**, or more than one, as **gram**. Consonants without a vowel cannot make a syllable.

What are WORDS?

Words are articulate sounds used to convey our thoughts, or ideas, to others.

How many kinds of words are there?

Three: Primitive, Derivative, and Compound.

A primitive word cannot be divided into parts, without destroying it; as man, good, run.

A derivative word is formed by adding a syllable, or syllables to its primitive: as manly, manliness, goodly, goodness, running.

A compound word is made of two or more primitive words, as hand-maid, ale-house-keeper.

How ought words to be divided into SYLLABLES?

They should be divided so that each syllable, when spelled, may retain the same sound that it has when the word is pronounced; as ban-ish; not ba-nish. This rule admits of but very few exceptions.

What is the rule for spelling derivative words?

When the primitive word ends with a vowel, and the syllable added begins with a vowel, the vowel of the primitive is dropped; as love loving, grace gracious. But e must not be dropped after c nor g, when a, o, or u begins the syllable added; as courageous, serviceable: When a consonant begins the syllable added, the vowel is not dropped, as namely: y is sometimes changed into i, as holy, holiness; When an accented consonant ends the primitive word, the consonant is usually doubled in the derivative, as pen, penned, manning, &c.

What is a SENTENCE?

A sentence is a number of words joined together, so as to make sense; as, Virtue makes us happy.

What is PUNCTUATION?

Punctuation is the art of marking the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences, according to their just proportion, as they are expressed in a right and accurate pronunciation.

What marks are used for pauses; and how long is the proper pause of each of these marks?

The usual time is;

at a	,	comma,	while you may count one;
at a	;	semicolon,	two;
at a	:	colon,	three;
at a	.	period,	four;
at an	?	interrogation,	} if a capital letter follows it, four, if not two or three.
at an	!	admiration	

But the true time of each pause must depend much on the judgment of the reader; sometimes the stops are longer, and sometimes shorter, as the sense requires.

What is the use of the? and!

The? is always used when a question is asked.

The! is always used to express wonder or surprize; as, Alas! my son is dead!

What other marks are used in writing?

() Parenthesis are two crooked strokes which include one sentence within another; and should be read with a varied tone of voice, as a matter that comes in by the bye.

[] Brackets include words which serve to explain something written before.

Apocrophe is a comma at the top of a word to shew the omission of a letter or letters; as rear'd for reared, it is also used to shew the possessive case.

Hypen is a short stroke connecting words, or syllables.

^ Caret is a v inverted, and shows that the letter, word, or sentence, which was omitted through mistake, must be taken in where it points upwards; as,

my

This is boy { N. B. The caret is seldom used except by
A { ill. vers.

“ Quotations are commas, including words from another author: as “ Whatever is, is right.”

☞ Index is a hand with the fore-finger pointing to some remarkable passage.

¶ Paragraph begins a new subject.

§ Section is used to divide chapters.

* Asterisk and other † ‡ || references, direct to something in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

How many different kinds of Characters are used in the English Language?

Three: 1. The Roman most generally used.

2. The Italick less frequently used.

3. The Old English now seldom used.

OLD ENGLISH ALPHABET.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P

Q R S T U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u w

x y z.

II. PROSODY.

Prosody teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprehending accent, emphasis, and cadence.

ACCENT is a peculiar stress of the voice upon some particular part of a word; as, pros'per, depend', abund'ance.

On what part of the word should the accent be placed?

There is no infallible standard; for the accent is continually varying, even among the best speakers;—but a good dictionary may give some assistance to beginners.

EMPHASIS is to a sentence, the same as accent to a word; 'tis a peculiar stress of the voice on some particular word or words in a sentence.

CADENCE in reading is the same as in music; 'tis varying the voice to make the words more expressive of what they are meant to communicate: At the close of a sentence 'tis such a depression, or peculiar modulation of the voice, as shows that the sense is complete: When we ask a question we make a cadence, but do not always lower the voice.

III. ETMOLOGY.

Etymology treats of the different parts of speech; of the inflections, derivation, and analogy of words.

How many parts of speech are there in the English language?

Nine: Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

1. Articles are prefixed to common nouns, to point them out, and shew how far their signification extends.

2. Nouns are the names of things. Every thing that we can conceive to exist, or of which we have any notion, is a noun.

3. Pronouns stands instead of nouns, to prevent the frequent repetition of names.

4. Adjectives are prefixed or subjoined to nouns, in order to express their various qualities.

5. Verbs are words which denote being, doing, or suffering.

6. Adverbs are words added to verbs, adjectives, participles, and to other adverbs, to express some circumstance, quality, or manner of their signification.

7. Prepositions are commonly put before nouns and pronouns, to connect them with other words, and to shew their relation to those words.

8. Conjunctions are used to connect sentences together: and are of two kinds, copulative, and disjunctive.

9. Interjections are thrown in to express the passions, or affections of the speaker, but are not necessary as to the construction of a sentence.

Examples.

1 2 7 2 5 1 2 4 7 2 8 5
 The power of speech is a faculty peculiar to man, and was
 5 7 3 7 3 4 2 7 1 4 8
 bestowed on him by his beneficent Creator for the greatest and
 6 4 2 8 9 6 6 5 3 5 3 7
 most excellent uses; but alas! how often do we pervert it to
 1 4 7 2
 the worst of purposes?

In the above example, what part of speech does each word belong to?

A and the, are articles:

Power, speech, faculty, man, Creator, uses, purposes, are nouns:

Him, his, we, it, are pronouns:

Peculiar, beneficent, greatest, excellent, worst, are adjectives:

It, was, bestowed, do, pervert, are verbs:

Most, how, often, are adverbs:

Of, to, on, by, for, are prepositions:

And, but, are conjunctions:

Alas! is an interjection.

I. ARTICLES.

An article is a word prefixed to common nouns, to point them out, and shew how far their signification extends.

How many articles are there?

Two only; *a* and *the*: *a* becomes an before all the vowels, except *y*; and sometimes before *h*; *a* is called the indefinite article, because it is used in a vague sense, to point out some one, but does not determine which: and is always used in the singular number: *the* determines which particular one is meant; as, Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man;" and is therefore called the definite article.

II. NOUNS.

A noun is the name of a person or thing; whatever we can discourse about, or conceive to exist, is a noun.

How many kinds of nouns are there?

Two; proper and common.

What is a proper noun?

Proper nouns are the names of individuals; as, George, Boston, Delaware.

What are common nouns?

Common nouns stand for whole kinds, containing many individuals; as, man, horse, river, trees, oxen. Common nouns may be applied to individuals, by the help of articles; as, a man; the man: or by the help of pronouns; as this man, that man, those men.

Do proper nouns ever admit of an article?

Not unless by way of simile; as, He is a Washington. We say, the George; but then a common name is understood; as, the sign of St. George.

What accidents belong to a noun?

Three: Number, gender and case.

Of NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of one from two, or many: There are two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; The singular speaks of one; the plural of more than one.

How is the plural formed?

The regular way is, by adding s to the singular: as gun, guns.

What other ways are there of forming the plural?

By adding es, when the singular ends in ch, sh, ss, or x; as in church, churches; brush, brushes; witness, witnesses; box, boxes.

Sometimes by changing the y into ies, as lady, ladies:

f or fe into v; as in life, lives; self, selves:

i into e; as in thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases:

a, into e; as in man, men: woman, women:

oo into ee; as in foot, feet; tooth, teeth:

ous into ic; as in mouse, mice:

By adding en; as, ox, oxen, &c. &c.; but these are in general called irregular.

Some nouns are alike in both numbers; as, sheep, deer, swine, pitch, gold, pride, bellows, lungs, bowels, tongs, scissors, shears, &c.

Of GENDER.

Gender is that which marks the distinction of sexes.

How many genders are there?

Three: *Masculine*, comprehending all males:
Feminine, comprehending all females: and
Neuter, things neither male nor female.

Some nouns belonging to the *neuter* gender, are sometimes used in the *masculine*, and others in the *feminine*; as, we say,

Of the Sun—*he* is the noblest image of God:

Of Death—*he* spares not youth nor beauty:

Of Time—*he* waits for nobody.

Of the Moon—*her* light is borrowed:

Of a ship—*she* is a good sailer:

Of the Earth—*she* bringeth forth food:—and many others.

How is the feminine gender formed in writing?

It is regularly formed by adding *ss* or *ess* to the masculine:

as,

prince

princess,

actor

actress

heir

heiress,

jew

jewels,

But there are other ways to distinguish the *feminine* from the *masculine*; as,

man

woman,

brother

sister,

king

queen,

lad

lass,

drake

duck,

executor

executrix, &c.

Of CASE.

There are three cases, the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*; as,

Singular.

Nom. the boy loves;

Pos. the boy's love;

Obj. he loves the boy.

Plural.

Nom. the boys love;

Pos. the boys' love;

Obj. they love the boy.

The *nominative* case usually stands before the verb; as, the boy loves.

The *possessive* case denotes possession, and is formed by adding *'s* to the noun; as, *Polly's book*: or by the preposition *of* placed before the noun; as, *the book of Polly*. Plural nouns ending with *s* have only the *'* added; as, *eagles' wings*; *ladies' academy*: also some singular nouns; as, *Moses' laws*, *righteousness' sake*, &c.

The *objective* case usually follows transitive verbs and prepositions; as, *he loves the boy; he writes for George.*

III. PRONOUNS.

A *pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the *same* word; as, *the boy will learn, who loves his book.*

How many persons belong to nouns?

Three:

Singular.

- 1 I,
- 2 Thou,
- 3 He;

Plural.

- 1 We,
- 2 Ye or you,
- 3 They.

How many cases belong to pronouns?

Three: nominative, possessive, objective.

Singular.

Plural.

First person

- { *Nom.* I,
Pos. Mine,
Obj. Me;

- Nom.* We,
Pos. Ours,
Obj. Us.

Second person.

- { *Nom.* Thou,
Pos. Thine,
Obj. Thee;

- Nom.* Ye or you,
Pos. Yours,
Obj. You.

Third person

- { *Nom.* *Pos.* *Obj.*
Mas. He, His, Him,
Fem. She, Hers, Her,
Neut. It, Its, It;

- Nom.* *Pos.* *Obj.*
They, Theirs, Them.

Who, which, what, this, that, &c. are relative pronouns.

Are any of these varied?

Yes: *Nom.* *who*, *Pos.* *whose*, *Obj.* *whom*,

This, that, make *these, those*, in the plural.

IV. ADJECTIVES.

An *adjective* is a word added to a noun, to express its quality: as, *a beautiful lady.*

How may an adjective be readily distinguished from any other part of speech?

By affixing the word *thing* to it; as, *a good thing, a bad thing, a pretty thing, a foolish thing.*

Are adjectives varied?

Adjectives are not varied with respect to gender, number, or case; but they admit of degrees of comparison.

What are those degrees of comparison called?

The positive, the comparative, and superlative.

How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed?

By adding *er*, and *est*, to the positive: as, *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*: or by the adverbs *more* and *most*; as, *more fair*, *most fair*.

Adjectives of more than one syllable, are generally compared by *more* and *most*; but the ear will determine which way is the best.

The positive degree simply expresses the quality of a thing.

The comparative increases or diminishes.

The superlative expresses the quality of a thing, in its highest, or lowest degree. *N. B.* Double comparatives or superlatives, are improper; such as *more fairer*, *most fairest*, &c.

What adjective are called irregular?

Good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much, more, most; and a few others.

Why are they called irregular?

Because custom will not admit of their being compared by the general rule.

Can all adjectives be compared?

No; some cannot: A thing that is *square*, cannot be made *squarer*; *round* cannot be made *rounder*, &c.

V. VERB.

A verb is a word which denotes *being*, *doing*, or *suffering*.

How may the verb be distinguished from any other part of speech?

Every word, which makes sense when placed after a noun or pronoun in the nominative case, is a verb;—as, *boys read*, *trees grow*, *he works*, *I sing*, *they rejoice*, &c.

How many kinds of verbs are there?

Two; *transitive*, and *intransitive*.—When the verb is transitive, the object of the discourse follows it; as, *He acquires knowledge*: *he loves study*. When no object follows the verb, it is intransitive; as, *birds fly*; *the boys study*, &c.

How are verbs varied, or conjugated?

By Person, Number, Mode, and Tense.

Of PERSON.

How many persons are there?

Three: the first is *I*, the second *Thou*, the third *He*, in the singular: and *We*, *Ye* or *You*, *They* in the plural.

Of TENSE.

How many tenses, or times, are there?

Three: the *present*, the *past*, and the *future*.

Present, I write, I am writing;

Past, I wrote, I was writing; I have written;

Future, I shall write, I shall be writing, &c.

Of MODE.

How many modes are there?

Four: the *infinitive*, *indicative*, *imperative*, and *subjunctive*.

The *infinitive mode* expresses action or being without limitation; as *to be*, *to run*.

The *indicative mode* declares; as *I write*, *I can write*, *I must write*; or asks a question; as, *do I write?* *can I write?*

The *imperative mode* commands, or entreats; as, *go and write*, *let me write*, *do make haste*.

The *subjunctive mode* is conditional; as, *If he will let me*: *Though he slay me*: *Unless he comes*, &c.

How are the modes and tenses formed?

They are formed partly by the verb itself, and partly by the help of *signs*, called *auxiliary verbs*; or *helping verbs*.

Of AUXILIARY VERBS.

Which are the auxiliary verbs?

Do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, should, could, must.

—Do, be, and have, are also principal verbs.

How are the auxiliaries varied?

The AUXILIARY *to have*, is thus varied according to *person*, *number*, *time*, and *mode*.

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mode, Present Tense.

	Singular.	Plural.
Person.	1. I have,	We have,
	2. Thou hast,	Ye have,
	3. He has or hath;	They have.

Past Tense, or Time,

1. I had,	We had,
2. Thou hadst,	Ye had,
3. He had;	They had.

Future Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will have, | We shall or will have |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt have, | Ye shall or will have |
| 3. He shall or will have ; | They shall or will have |

Imperative Mode.

Have thou, Have ye.

Subjunctive Mode. Present time.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. If I have | If we have |
| 2. If thou hast | If ye have |
| 3. If he have | If they have |

Past time.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. If I had | If we had |
| 2. If thou hadst | If ye had |
| 3. If he had | If they had |

Future Time.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. If I shall have | If we shall have |
| 2. If thou shalt have | If ye shall have |
| 3. If he shall have | If they shall have |

Infinitive Mode.

Present, To have. *Past*, To have had.

PRINCIPAL VERB.—TO WRITE.

Indicative Mode, Present Time.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I write | We write |
| 2. Thou writest | Ye or you write |
| 3. He writes or writeth | They write |

Past Time.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. I wrote | We wrote |
| 2. Thou wrotest | Ye or you wrote |
| 3. He wrote | They wrote |

Future Time.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will write | We shall or will write |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt write | Ye or you shall or will write |
| 3. He shall or will write | They shall or will write |

Imperative Mode.

Write thou, or Write ye or you, or
Write Write

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

1. If I write	If we write
2. If thou writest	If ye write
3. If he writes	If they write

Past.

1. If I have written	If we have written
2. If thou hast written	If ye have written
3. If he has written	If they have written

Future.

1. If I shall write	If we shall write
2. If thou shalt write	If ye shall write
3. If he shall write	If they shall write

Infinitive Mode.

Present, To write. Past, To have written.

What is a PARTICIPLE.

A participle is a word derived of a *verb*, and partakes of the nature both of the *verb*, and the *adjective*.

What letters are added to verbs to make participles?

To form participles we add, *ing*; as, love, *loving*; *d*; as, love, *loved*; *ten*; as, write, *written*; and many other ways; as teach, *taught*, bend, *bent*, &c. but these are called *irregular*.

What are IRREGULAR VERBS?

Those verbs which will not admit of *d* or *ed*, to form the *past* time and *participle*, are called *irregular verbs*; as,

Present.	Past.	Participle.
bring	brought	<i>brought</i>
teach	taught	<i>taught</i>
fall	fell	fallen
bend	bent	<i>bent</i>
bite	bit	bitten
begin	began	begun
sing	sang	sung, &c.

VI. ADVERB.

An *adverb* is a word added to a *verb*, to an *adjective*, and to other *adverbs* to express some circumstance belonging to them; as, he reads *well*; she is *very* beautiful, she writes *most beautifully*.

Mention some of the adverbs.

Always, when, over, often, forward, once, secondly, little, yes, alike, wisely, happily, &c.

VII. PREPOSITION.

A *preposition* is a word put before *nouns*, or *pronouns*, to connect them with other words, and to shew their relation to those words; as, Moses came *from* Egypt.

Mention some of the prepositions.

For, from, into, of, by, with, on, to, above, below, behind, over, after, toward, without.

VIII. CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are used to connect sentences; and are of two kinds, *copulative*, and *disjunctive*; as, Bob *and* Jo went; *but* Charles staid.

And, also, likewise, are *copulative*: but, nor, or, &c. are *disjunctive*.

IX. INTERJECTION.

An *interjection* is a word used to express the passions, or emotions of the speaker; as, *Oh!* Absalom, *my son!* *my son!* Cornwallis is taken, *huzza!* *fy on't!* 'tis good for nothing. *Heighday!* impertinence.

IV. SYNTAX.

Syntax teaches the agreement, and government of words, and the proper construction of sentences.

What does the proper construction of sentences depend on?

The agreement and government of words.

What is agreement?

When one word stands connected with another word, in the same number, case, gender, and person, it is called agreement.

What is government?

When one word causes another to be in some case, or made, it is called government.

Rules for constructing sentences.

Rule 1. A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person; as, *he was; they were; thou wast.* Note, *Thou* is used in solemn style, and *you* in familiar discourse.

Rule 2. Two or more nouns singular, connected by a copulative conjunction, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number; as, *Gage, and Howe, and Clinton, were all against us:* But some times a singular verb and pronoun, may be used with elegance; as, *there was Gage, and Howe, and Clinton, each with his sword drawn against us.*

Rule 3. Nouns of *multitude*, may have verbs and pronouns, agreeing with them, either in the *singular* or *plural*; as, *the assembly was very numerous; but it was much divided:* The people *were* very numerous; but *they were* much divided.

Rule 4. An adjective must agree with its noun in number; as, *this man, these men; this boy, those boys.*

Rule 5. Relatives and pronouns must agree with their antecedents, in number, gender, and person; as, *the boy who sits by you studies; he will learn.*

Rule 6. If no nominative comes *between* the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative; as, *this is the man who taught rhetoric.*

Rule 7. But if a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the *following* verb, or some other word; as *this is the man whom I esteem.*

Rule 8. Two, or more nouns placed together, signifying the same thing must be in the same case; as, *Paul the apostle; Julius Cæsar the conqueror:* If they signify different things, and imply property, they are put in the *possessive* case: as, *Paul's epistles.*

Rule 9. Transitive verbs, govern the *objective* case; as, *I admire her; she loves virtue.*

Rule 10. The *answer* must be in the same case, as the *question*; being governed by the *verb* that asks the *question*; as,

Question. Who writes? *answer,* George; that is, George writes.

Rule 11. Prepositions govern the *objective* case; as, *I write for him; you ride with us:* also a *participle* with a preposition preceding it, may govern the *objective* case; as, *by shunning him; for loving her.*

Rule 12. Conjunctions connect like cases and modes ; as, you and I were there ; he *and* she were there.

Rule 13. The infinitive mode follows a *verb*, a *noun*, or an *adjective*.

A verb ; as, let us learn *to practise* virtue :

A noun ; as, you have an *opportunity to* learn :

An adjective ; as, my friend is *worthy to be* trusted.

Rule 14. A nominative case joined with a participle often and independent of the sentence ; as, *the sun being risen*, it will be warm : *they all consenting*, the vote was passed.

Of the ELLIPSIS.

An ellipsis is the omission of word or words, to avoid repeating them where the sense does not require to have them repeated ; as, Charles will *be wise*, but George will not : i. e. George will not *be wise*. The ellipsis being always understood.

Examples of an Ellipsis in every part of Speech.

Ellipsis of the *article*.

A man, woman, and child ; i. e.

A man, *a* woman, and *a* child.

The man, and boy : i. e.

The man and *the* boy.

Ellipsis of the *noun*.

A learned, wife, and good man ; i. e.

A learned *man*, a wise *man*, and a good *man*.

Ellipsis of the *pronoun*.

I love, fear, and honour *him* ; i. e.

I love *him*, I fear *him*, and I honour *him*.

Ellipsis of the *adjective*.

A good boy and girl, i. e.

A good boy, and a good girl.

Ellipsis of the *verb*.

He *was* old and crazy ; i. e.

He *was* old, and he *was* crazy.

Ellipsis of the *adverb*.

He spake, and acted *wisely* ; i. e.

He spake *wisely*, and he acted *wisely*.

Ellipsis of the *preposition*.

He spake *of* power, wisdom, and truth; i. e.
 He spake *of* power, *of* wisdom, and *of* truth.

Ellipsis of the *conjunction*.

He has power, wisdom, and truth; i. e.
 He has power, *and* wisdom, *and* truth.

Ellipsis of the *interjection*.

Oh pity and shame! i. e.
Oh pity, *Oh* shame!

Ellipsis of a part of a *sentence*.

Nature has given to animals one time to act, and another to rest; i. e. Nature has given to animals one time to act, and *nature has given to animals another time to rest.*

False Syntax.

By the foregoing *Rules* the learner will discover the following sentences to be ungrammatical;

Rule 1. Who is thou, O man, that *presume* on thy own wisdom? Thou *ought* to know thou *are* ignorant. Anger *rest* in the bosom of fools. They *was* going. London *are* a great city.

Rule 2. Brutus and Cassius *was* brothers, they *was* friends to Roman liberty — Each herb, and plant, and tree, *are* the work of his hand.

Rule 3. The assembly *are* much divided. My people *is* foolish.

Rule 4. These man, that boys. His sister which is beloved for its virtue.

Rule 5. This *are* the boy whom read well: him will make a scholars.

Rule 6. This is the man whom taught rhetoric. He whom was sick. He that was well.

Rule 7. This is the man whom I esteem, and whom I am happy to oblige. The boys who I admire.

N. B. If a nominative comes between the relative *who*, and the verb; *who* becomes *whom*.

Rule 8. I admire she. She saw he. He told we. He and her. Him and she. Us and they.

A New Guide to the English Tongue.

PART IV.

SENTENCES in PROSE.

A Desire to excel others in virtue is very commendable; and a delight in obtaining praise, deserves encouragement, because it discovers an excellent mind: But he is wicked, who employs his thoughts only to outgouing the worst in villany. Such a contention is diabolical.

2. A wise man values pleasure at a very little rate, because it is the bane of the mind, and the cause of all misery: But he values no possession more than virtue, because it is the fountain of all public and private happiness.

3. Boast not of thy health and strength too much: only whilst thou enjoyest them, give praise to him that bestoweth all good things upon all men: Use them well, lest he deprive thee of them. God doth give good to thee, return him not evil.

4. By the fall of Adam from that glorious and happy state, wherein he was created, the divine image on his mind is quite changed and altered; and he, who was created but a little inferior to the angels above, is now made but little superior to the angels below.

5. Children are such as their institution; infancy is led altogether by imitation; it hath neither words nor actions but what are infused by others: If it have good or ill language, it is borrowed; and the shame or thanks are only due to them that lent them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes men are so blinded with avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby give others an opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do not the work of God negligently; and let not your heart be upon the world, when your hand is lifted up in prayer: For that time, you may be confident, is gained, which is prudently and zealously spent in God's service.

8. Divine providence disposes all things most wisely; not only in what concerns the world in general, but every one of us in particular: So that in what condition soever he puts us, we

may assure ourselves that it is best for us, since he chuses it who cannot err.

9. Ever since the transgression of our first parents, the purity of human nature hath been miserably stained; its faculties have been sadly depraved; and its affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the world.

10. Enquire not into the secrets of God, but be content to learn your duty according to the quality of your person or employment. God's commandments were proclaimed to all the world; but his counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the veil.

11. Flatter not yourselves that you have faith towards God, if you want charity towards your neighbour; for the one is a certain effect of the other. Neither follow a multitude to sin, lest God make you share with them in their punishment.

12. Gold, though the noblest of metals, loseth its lustre when continually worn in the same purse with copper or brass; and the best men, by associating themselves with the wicked, are often corrupted with their sins, and partake of their punishments.

13. Gregory Nyssen, compared an usurer to a man giving water to one in a burning fever; which does him more harm than good: So the usurer, though he seems to relieve his brother's wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself time and leisure to make his peace with God, and sign a truce with heaven; but more to be admired is he, who is obliged to live in the midst of temptations, and yet can be in love with religion to the last moment of his life.

15. He that only pleases himself does himself no kindness, because he displeases God his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all men, and to do to others those things which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If they go down to the pit, that do not feed the hungry, and clothe the naked; what will become of those that take away bread from the hungry and clothes from the naked? If want of charity be tormented in hell, what will become of the covetous?

17. It is a commendable thing for a boy to apply his mind to the study of good letters; they will be always useful to him; they will procure him the love and favour of good men, which those that are wise value more than riches and pleasures.

18. King Darius's mother, when she heard of the death of Alexander, laid violent hands upon herself; not that she preferred an enemy before a son, but because she had experienced the duty of a son in him whom she had feared as an enemy.

19. Let us never measure our godliness by the number of sermons which we hear, but by the fruit we bring forth; without which all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of stripes, which belong to him that "knows his master's will, and does it not."

20. Lazy folks take the most pains. Some people are so careless, that they will run all hazards, rather than help themselves at the expence of a little trouble; and it generally happens, that they are the greatest sufferers in the conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by appearances than realities; and the impudent man in his air and behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has ability and merit, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is possessed of neither.

22. Many men are grown so negligent of seeking divine mercy betimes, that they put that off to the last, which should have been the first part of their business; and many times their life is at an end, before they begin their repentance.

23. No man is so prosperous and happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad days; and on the contrary, no man is so miserable, but he has some times of refreshment. Prosperity and adversity, by turns, succeed one another, as rain does fair weather, and fair weather rain.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our hopes and desires, our projects and designs for this world, beyond the term of our living here: and it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this world, longer than we are like to continue in it.

25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole duty of a man, both towards God, his neighbour, and himself; we should therefore let it be engraven on our hearts, that we may be useful in the commonwealth.

26. Our life is a warfare, and this world a place of masteries, wherein the greatest garlands are allotted to them who sustain the greatest labours: For by the smart of our stripes is augmented the glory of our reward.

27. Pride is a very remarkable sin; and often meets with

very extraordinary judgments, even in this life; but will certainly be punished in the next: For if God spared not the angels for this sin, but cast them into hell, let no man hope to speed better.

28. Personal merit is all a man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to honesty and truth, and leads a regular and virtuous life, is more truly noble, than a debauched abandoned profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious family.

29. Riches are like dung, which stink in an heap, but being spread abroad make the earth fruitful. It is but mere fancy to desire and esteem riches except it be for the sake of using them. The best metals lose their lustre unless brightened by use.

30. Repentance, though it is not to be rested in as any satisfaction for sin, or any cause of the pardon thereof, which is a act of God's free grace in Christ, yet is of such necessity to all sinners, that none may expect pardon without it.

31. St. Bernard in his youth, being troubled with a pain in his head, a certain woman proffered to cure him, by reciting a few verses by way of charm: But he refused, saying, "I had rather endure the hand of God, than be cured by the hand of the devil."

32. Servants should not deal worse with their masters for dealing better with them, but conscientiously do their work, that the proverb may not be verified in them, "He that pays his servant wages afore-hand, cuts off his right arm," that is, occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

33. The lawfulness of our actions may not be judged by the events, but by the grounds. The wise and holy Arbitrer of the world knows why, many times, the better cause has the worst success: Many a just business is crossed for a punishment to the agent.

34. Trade is so noble a master, that it is willing to entertain all mankind in its service; and has such variety of employments adapted to every capacity, that all, but the lazy, may support, at least, if not enrich themselves.

35. Time is one of the most precious talents in the world, which the author of it has committed to our management! So precious, that he gives it us by drops, nor ever affords two moments at once; but always takes one away one, when he lets us live another.

36. Very wholesome advice was that, which was given us by a Heav'nly philosopher, viz. Make it no longer a matter of

dispute, what are the marks and signs of a righteous man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such an one.

37. Virtue (said a vicious man on his death bed) as much outshines vice in splendor and light, as the glorious luminary of heaven, which runs its daily course in the lofty sky, does that small rush light which stands glimmering by my bed's side.

38. Vain glory destroys all the fruits of a good action. He that prays or gives alms to be seen of men, must take that as his reward; nor must he expect any thing from heaven, but the portion of those hypocrites, that love the praise of men more than the praise of God.

39. Upbraid no man's weakness to discomfort him, nor report it to disparage him: Neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or to dispraise any man else, unless God's glory, or some good end do hallow it.

40. Wicked breaths are false to themselves; neither trusting to their own choice, nor making choice of that, which they dare to trust. They will set a good face upon their secretly displeasing sins; and had rather be self-condemned, than wise and prudent.

41. We ought neither to be so eager for hoarding up treasures, as to withhold our hand entirely from giving; nor yet so careless and extravagant, as to let any thing be unprofitably lost, which might be useful to ourselves, or beneficial to others.

42. Young minds being fullest of ignorance, want instruction most; are fittest to receive it, as being freest from prejudices and worldly cares; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such corruption as otherwise would expel it.

SENTENCES IN VERSE.

Life is short and miserable.

AH! few and full of sorrow are the days
Of miserable man: his life decays
Like the frail flower which with the sun's uprise,
Her bud unfolds, and with the evening dies;
He, like an empty shadow, glides away
And all his life is but a winter's day.

On the diligent Ants.

Ants in battalia to their cells convey,
 The plunder'd forage of their yellow prey,
 The little drudges trot about and sweat,
 But will not straight devour all that they get:
 For in their mouth we see them carry home
 A stock for winter, which they know must come.

On the Atheist.

Bold is the wretch, and blasphemous the man,
 Who being finite, will attempt to scan
 The works of him who's infinitely wise,
 And what he cannot comprehend, denies;
 Our reason is too weak a guide to know
 How God Almighty governs all below.

A future State certain.

Brave youths the path of virtue still should tread;
 And not by error's devious tract be led:
 Till free from filth, and spotless in their mind,
 Till pure their life and of th' ethereal kind;
 For this we must believe, when e'er we die
 We sink to hell, or else to heaven fly.

On Travel.

By travel crown the arts, and learn abroad
 The gen'ral virtues which the wise applaud.
 To study nations, I advise betimes,
 And various kingdoms know, and various climes,
 Whatever worthy thy remark thou seest,
 With care remember, and forget the rest.

Heavenly Love.

Christ's arms do still stand open to receive
 All weary prodigals that sin do leave;
 For them he left his Father's blest abode;
 Made Son of man, to make son of God.
 To cure their wounds, he life's elixir bled,
 And died a death to raise them from the dead.

The self-wise.

Conceited thoughts indulg'd without controul:
 Exclude all future knowledge from the soul:

For he that thinks himself already wise,
Of course all further knowledge will despise;
And but for this, how many might have been
Just, reputable, wise, and honest men.

On Death.

Death at a distance we but slightly fear,
He brings his terrors as he draws more near;
Thro' poverty, pain, slav'ry, we drudge on,
The worst of beings better please than none:
No price too dear to purchase life and breath,
The heaviest burthen's easier born than death.

On Ambition.

Dazzled with hope, we cannot see the cheat
Of aiming with impatience to be great;
When wild ambition in the heart we find,
Farewel content, and quiet of the mind:
For glit'ring clouds, we leave the solid shore,
And wonted happiness returns no more.

On the Soldier.

Eager the soldier meets his desp'rate foe,
With an intent to give his fatal blow:
The cause he fights for animates him high,
Namely religion, and dear liberty;
For these he conquers, or more bravely dies,
And yields himself a willing sacrifice.

On the resurrection.

From ev'ry corner of th' extended earth,
The scatter'd dust is call'd to second birth;
The sever'd body now unites again,
And kindred atoms rally into men;
The various joints resume their ancient seats
And every limb its former task repeats.

On Youth.

Fragrant the rose is, but it fades in time;
The violent sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lillies hang their heads, and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away:
Such and so with'ring are our early joys,
Which time or sickness speedily destroys.



117

The duty of Man.

First to our God, we must with rev'rence bow :
 The second honour to the state we owe ;
 Next to wives, parents, children, fit respect,
 And to our friends and kindred we direct ;
 Then we must those who groan beneath the weight
 Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

The Desire.

From my beginning, may th' almighty powers,
 Blessings bestow in never-ceasing showers !
 Oh ! may I happy be, and always blest ;
 Of ev'ry joy, of ev'ry wish possess'd !
 May plenty dissipate all wordly cares,
 And smiling peace bless my revolving years !

On Mortality.

From stately palaces we must remove,
 The narrow lodgings of a grave to prove ;
 Leave the fair train, and the light gilded room,
 To lie alone benighted in the tomb.
 God only is immortal ; man not so ;
 Life, to be paid upon demand, we owe.

On honest Labour.

Go to the plough or team ; go hedge or ditch ;
 Some honest calling use, no matter which ;
 Be porter, postman, take the lab'ring oar :
 Employment keeps the bailiff from the door.
 Tho' thou be mean, thy frugal industry,
 Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

On Heaven.

Heaven is our guard, and innocence its care,
 Nor need the just the worst of dangers fear ;
 It pities the defenceless poor man's grief,
 And sends him, when he calls, help and relief.
 Its arm the surest succour and the best,
 Delivers and revenges the distress.

On an active Life.

Happy is he, the only happy man,
 Who out of choice, does all the good he can,
 Who bus'ness loves, and others better makes
 By prudent industry, and pains he takes ;

God's blessing here he'll have, and man's esteem,
And when he dies, his works will follow him.

Misfortunes advantageous.

In all misfortunes this advantage lies,
They make us humble, and they make us wise:
Let's bear it calmly, though a grievous woe,
And still adore the hand that gives the blow,
And he that can acquire such virtue, gains
An ample recompence for all his pains.

On Christ our Life.

I am the resurrection, saith the Lord;
Eternal life's the fruits of my eternal word:
Whoever firmly does in me believe
The grave shall not confine, nor hell receive.
Not only this: but those that will rely
On what I teach, shall never, never die.

On the Scripture.

Let sacred writings always be admir'd,
Whose holy pennin truly were inspir'd,
Through all succeeding times, both worst and best,
They have run down, and borne the strictest test.
A spirit there, in ev'ry line we see,
Of hope, love, joy, and immortality.

On a Competency.

Let me, O God, my labours so employ,
That I a competency may enjoy.
I ask no more, than my life's wants supply,
And leave their due to others when I die:
If this thou grant (which nothing doubt I can),
None ever liv'd or dy'd a richer man.

On the Fall of Man.

Man was by heaven made to govern all,
But how unfit, demonstrates in his fall;
Created pure, and with a strength endu'd
Of grace divine sufficient to have stood,
But alienate from God he soon became
The child of wrath, pride, misery and shame.

On the Sceptic.

No providence the Sceptic will allow,
Then let the ungrateful mortal tell me how

His tender infancy protection found,
 And how his childhood was with safety crown'd!
 How through his youth he came to manly years,
 Through many dangers which he sees and fears.

The Good of Evils.

One week's extremity may teach us more,
 Than long prosperity had done before:
 Death is forgotten in our easy state,
 But troubles mind us of our final fate:
 The doing ill, affects us not with fears;
 But suffering ill brings sorrow, woe, and tears.

On Lying.

On all occasions to declare the truth,
 Is most praise worthy in a virtuous youth:
 A fault extenuated by a lye,
 Is doubled in reality thereby:
 And he that to this vice becomes a slave,
 In fire and brimstone shall his portion have.

On Fore-Thought.

Rashness and haste make all things insecure;
 All great concernments must delay endure:
 Think on the means, the manner, and the end,
 When any great design thou dost intend;
 And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
 Stay till fit time wears out uncertainty.

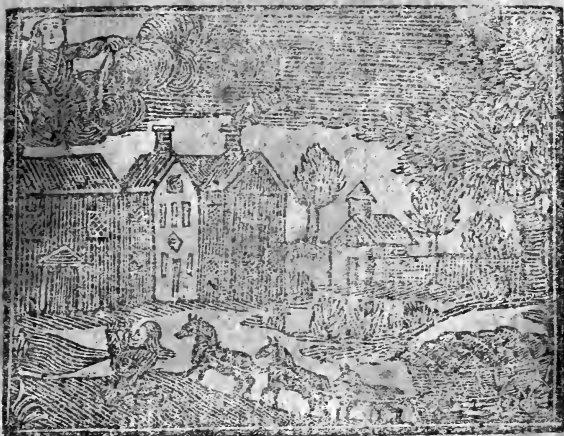
On Trouble.

The happiest man that ever breath'd on earth,
 With all the glories of estate and birth,
 Had yet some anxious care to make him know,
 No grandeur was above the reach of woe.
 To be from all things that disquiet, free
 Is not consistent with humanity.

On the Almighty power.

The lofty concave of vast expanse,
 Could never be the effect of giddy chance;
 Those beauteous and amazing globes of light,
 No power could make that was not infinite:
 But when he spake, each atom of this frame,
 From the dark womb of empty nothing came.

SELECT FABLES.



He that will not help himself, shall have help from nobody.

FABLE I. *Of the Waggoner and Hercules.*

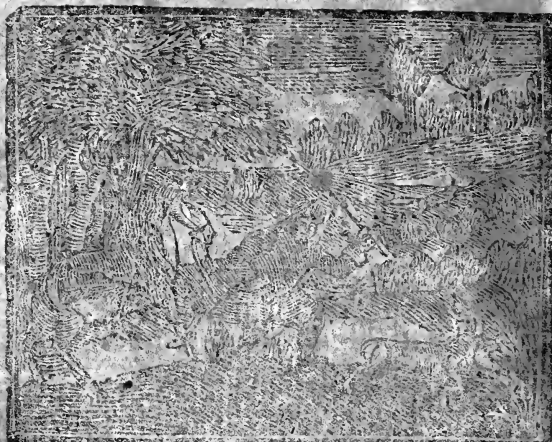
AS a waggoner was driving his team, his waggon sunk into a hole and stuck fast.

The poor man immediately fell upon his knees, and prayed to Hercules, that he would get his waggon out of the hole again.

Thou fool, says Hercules, whip thy horses, and let thy shoulders to the wheels; and then, if thou wilt call upon Hercules, he will help thee.

INTERPRETATION.

Lazy wishes never do a man any service; but if he would have help from God in time of need, let him not only implore his assistance, but make use of his own best endeavours.



Be mindful of past favours.

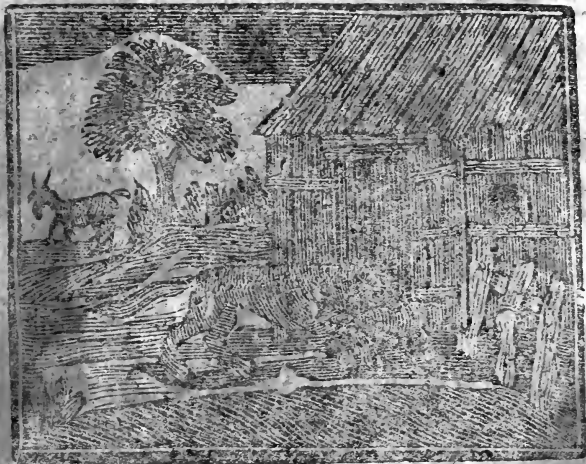
FABLE II. *Of the Hound despised by his Master.*

AN aged hound being in pursuit of his game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his teeth were worn out; for which his master corrected him very severely.

The dog begged that he might not be punished, alledging that he was old; yet he laid, he had been stout in his youthful days, and therefore hoped he might be pardoned, if it were only for his former services: but I see, continues he, nothing plealeth without profit.

INTERPRETATION.

If a favour is not continued, it is forgot. Many people are so ungrateful as to take no notice of the ninety and nine good turns, which they have received, if the hundredth is denied them.



Young folks think old folks to be fools; but old folks know young folks to be fools.

FABLE III. *Of the kid, the Goat, and the Wolf.*

When the goat was going abroad, she charged the kid to shut the door after her, and open it to none till she should return; and then to look out of the window first.

Very well mother, says the kid, If you had not told me, I should have wit enough to keep the door shut, and to take care of myself.

At the same time the wolf happened to be behind the house, and heard the charge given to the kid.

Sometime after the goat's departure, the wolf knocks at the door, and counterfeiting the goat's voice, demands entrance.

The kid supposing it to be her daa, forgot to look out at the window, but immediately opened the door, and let in the wolf, who instantly made a prey of her, and tore her to pieces.

INTERPRETATION.

Children should obey their parents, who are always better able to advise them, than they can themselves. It is convenient also for young men to lend an ear to the aged, who being more experienced in the affairs of the world, can give them better counsel, whereby they may avoid many dangers. Witness Eli's son's, and Rehobeam's fall.



A man may forgive an injury, but he cannot easily forget it.

FABLE IV. *Of the Husbandman and the Snake.*

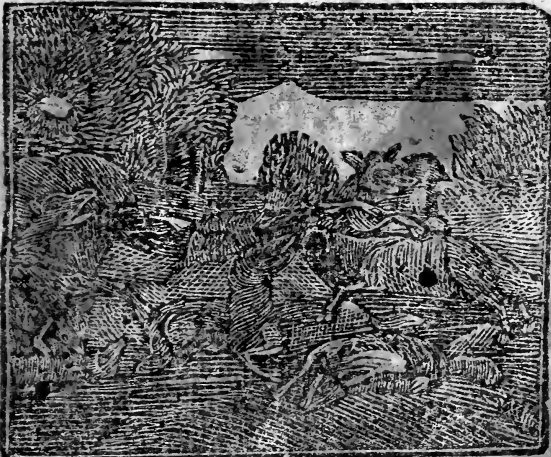
A Husbandman had brought up a snake in his house; but being angry with her, struck her with his hatchet, and wounded her, for which reason she fled from him.

Afterwards the husbandman falling into want, imagined that this misfortune befel him for the injury done to the snake, and therefore humbly requested of her that she would come and live with him again.

The snake replied, That she forgave him, but she would not return to live with one who kept a hatchet in his house; adding that although the smart of the wound was gone, yet the mark was left, and the remembrance of it was still fresh in her memory.

INTERPRETATION.

It is not safe to trust that man, who hath once made a breach in friendship. It is God like to forgive an injury; but so harm to remember it because it keeps us on our guard.



Make no friendship with an ill natured man.

F A B L E V. *Of the Wolves and the Sheep.*

THE wolves made a league with the sheep, and hostages were given on both sides: The wolves gave their young ones to the sheep, and the sheep gave their dogs to the wolves.

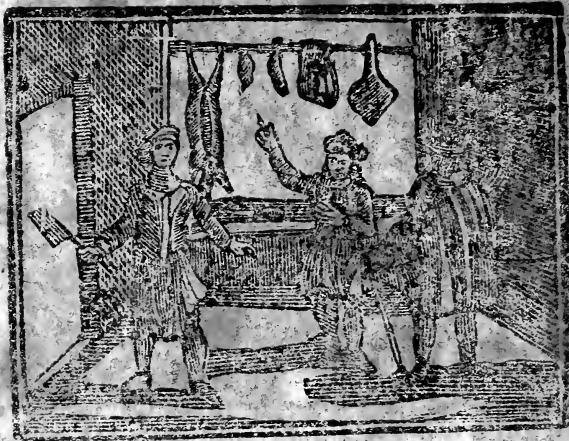
Sometime after, while the sheep were quietly feeding in the meadow, the young wolves began to howl for their dams; at which the wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the league.

The sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, They were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt the young wolves, not having any dogs with them.

But the wolves insisted on it that they were guilty of a breach of friendship; alledging at the same time, that those innocents, who never did any harm in their lives, would not make such dreadful lamentation, unless some violence had been offered to them; and knowing the sheep to be without their guard, they fell upon them, and tore them to pieces.

I N T E R P R E T A T I O N .

Be always upon your guard when an enemy is near. He who has always mu counter to the rules of friendship, will never become a true friend, tho you should bind him by the strongest engagements.



Honesty is the best Policy.

FABLE VI. *Of the two Thieves and the Butchers.*

A couple of sharpers went to a butcher's shop to buy some meat; but while the butcher was busied with other customers, one of them stole a piece of beef, and gave it to his fellow, who put it under his cloke.

The butcher presently missed the meat, and charged them with the theft.

But he that stole it, swore by Jove, that he had none of it; and he that had it, swore likewise, he did not take it away.

To whom the butcher replied, The thief to me is unknown, though I believe it to be one of you; but he by whom you have both sworn can tell, and will reward you accordingly.

INTERPRETATION.

God almighty is privy to all our actions: and though we may for a while deceive men, yet we cannot escape his all-seeing eye, who will reward or punish us according as we deserve.



A liar is not to be believed though he speak the truth.

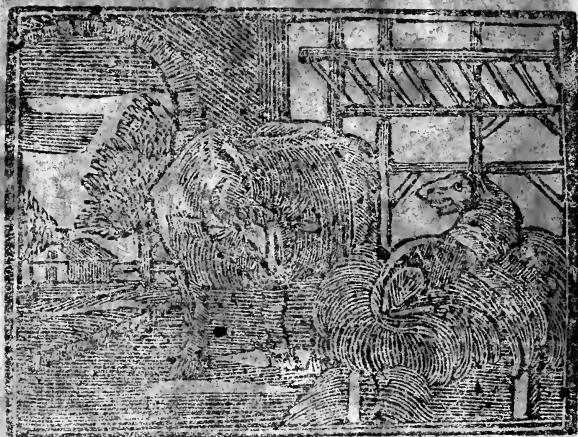
FABLE VII. *Of the Shepherd's Boy and the Husbandmen.*

AS a boy was looking after some sheep in a meadow, he would oftentimes, in jest, cry out, that the wolf was among them; which made the neighbouring husbandmen come to his assistance, and then he would laugh at them, for being such fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the wolf came in earnest: and the boy began to cry out as usual; but the husbandmen, thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about him, but let him cry on; and so the sheep became an easy prey to the wolf, and were destroyed.

INTERPRETATION.

Some men have such a faculty of jesting, that the most important and sacred truths cannot escape them; others are as notorious for lying; the consequence of which is, a dislike to their company, and a total disregard to every thing they say: For when once the deceiver is known, his credit is lost, and he is for ever derided in every company.



Let envy alone and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII. *Of the Dog, and the Ox.*

AN ill-natured dog laid himself down in a manger full of hay. Presently came an ox to feed; but the dog, in a surly manner, bid him begone.

Well, replied the ox, thou wilt neither eat the hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it; therefore stay there in this thy envious humour, and keep away every ox, and then thy envy will become thy punishment.

The dog did so, and by that means starved himself.

INTERPRETATION.

Envy torments both the body and mind, and is deservedly its own punisher. Thus, we see, that some men are content to lose a blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.



One good turn deserves another.

FABLE IX. *Of the Dove and the Bee.*

A thirsty bee came to a fountain to drink; but being too hasty fell in.

A dove, in a neighbouring tree, seeing the bee struggle for life, set herself upon a branch that hung over the fountain, and by her weight, brought it to the water, that the bee might get upon it; and so saved her life.

Some short time after, a snare was laid for the dove; and while the fowler was drawing the net together, the bee, who at that instant was flying over, seeing her deliverer in such danger, stung the fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the net go again, by which means the dove escaped.

INTERPRETATION.

Be helpful to thy friend; and always return thanks to them that deserve them.



Evil be to them that evil think: Also, Throw a crust to a furly dog and he will bite you.

FABLE X. *Of the good-natured Man and the Adder.*

A good-natured man being obliged to go out in frosty weather, in his return home found an adder almost frozen to death, which he brought with him, and laid before the fire.

As soon as the creature had received fresh life by the warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and fly about the house; and at length killed one of the children.

Well, says the man, if this is the best return that you can make for my kind offices, you shall e'en share in the same fate yourself; and so killed her immediately.

INTERPRETATION.

Ingratitude is one of the blackest crimes that a man can be guilty of: It is hateful both to God and man, and frequently brings upon such a graceless wretch, all that mischief, which he either did or thought to do to another.



Lazy folks take the most pains : Also, Give a man his bread and cheese when he has earned it.

FABLE XI. *Of the old Woman and her Maids.*

A certain old woman, having a parcel of idle maids, would oblige them to rise every morning at the cock-crowing.

But the maids looking on this as a hardship, resolved to put a stop to this growing evil, and so cut off the cock's head : thinking that they might then lie a-bed securely, and indulge themselves in their laziness.

But the careful mistress soon frustrated their designs, and ordered a bell to be brought to her, with which she ever after rung them up at midnight.

INTERPRETATION.

It is good to be industrious ; for laziness is commonly punished with want ; and drowsiness, saith Solomon, will cover a man with rags.



A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

FABLE XII. *Of the Fisherman and the Fish.*

A fisherman having cast his line into the water, presently after drew up a fish.

The little captive entreated the fisherman that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown larger; and then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the fisherman, I am not to be so served: If I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; neither should I have caught you now, if you had known there was a hook within the bait; and I was always of that temper, that whatever I could catch, I had rather take it away, than leave it behind.

INTERPRETATION.

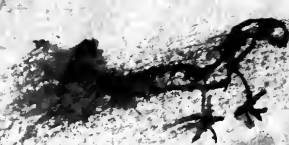
Never let go a certainty for an uncertainty.

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PRELIM BOOK H

4 126
CHRISTOLM

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